The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6812.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
—including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
—including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
—including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £60; 2nd class £36. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £32 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, [illegible] & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 10th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, 2,113 tons, and 600 H. P., Captain R. [illegible], WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,883 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. BERNARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th November 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

THE s.s. PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. WILLIAMS, Commander.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain TUTTON, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£36	Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Port Said	38	
Liverpool	50	

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without Food.
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
,, Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
,, Port Said	£42	£24	£9
,, Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain MARTINO, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Cocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	128	88	,, PARIS	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. BRAZILIAN, Captain Gates, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their Cargo; failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Delivery Orders will be countersigned by LAWRENCE & Co., Agents s.s. Brazilian.

Bombay, 1st Dec 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. HISTORIAN, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she has arrived, and her discharge, by Cummas Yacoob, Mucadum, will be commenced at once. Freight to be paid to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NOTICE.—Ship DON QUIXOTE, Captain W. H. NELSON, has arrived from Calcutta. Consignees of the said vessel are requested to PAY the FREIGHTS to the undersigned and to take an immediate delivery of their Cargo, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested, that Captain NELSON will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHES.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
,, Under Vests.
,, Linen Collars.
,, Fine Cotton Socks.
,, Fine Merino Socks.
,, Fine Merino Drawers.
,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
,, White Cambrics.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK LOGS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLING.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Daroo Khana Bunder, Mazagon,

200 Second-class Teak Logs.
100 First ditto ditto
100 Tons of Teak Boards and Scantling.

N B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 25 Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, 12 cases Umbrellas and Sundry other goods.

Also on account of whom it may concern—2 Cases small Accordions 150 dozen Lamp.

Also without reserve a small quantity of Perfumery

Also at 2 P.M., by order of the Official Assignee. In Re Rahagoo Jairaz and others, Insolvents—1 Shigram, 1 Phaeton, 1 Buggy and 2 Horses

In Re Bhaujee Jewraz—1 Waggonette or Mail Phaeton

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December 1870, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale at Colaba Cotton Depot by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Raghoo Jairaz and others, Insolvents—101 Bales and 50 Dockras Cotton

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th day of December 1870, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale at their sale room, being the property of native Bhatia Gentleman, deceased, a quantity of very rich Household Furniture consisting of Pier, Round Dining and Marble Top, Wine Tables, Drawing-room Sofas, Chiffoniers, Dressing Glass, Chairs, very rich hanging Chandeliers of 1-3-4-8 and 12 lights with Cut Flowered Moons and Shades with white Coloured and Crystal Drops, Globe Lamps, Table Lamps, Flower Vases, Porcelain Tea Services, Sewing Machine, Carpets, Piano, Chest of Drawers, Almirah, Bengal Cots, Clock and Watch, Table Ornaments, Ladies' China Work Boxes, Dolls, Birds Cage.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, &c., at Worlee.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Glass, and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of H. W. Atkinson, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, best Plated-ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 3 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruets, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Waiter, a set of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c.; handsome Furniture, such as Round Dining Table, Sideboards, Screens, Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, a Centre 3-seat Ottoman, Chiffonier, bronze double and single light Lamps, Hat-stands, Verandah Chairs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built Strong Dog-cart, with powerful fast-trotting Grey Horse and Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AURORA.—SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES per AURORA are informed that the undersigned is in Bombay for the purpose of making enquiries regarding the various shipments by this vessel. Persons desirous of having their shipments enquired into and reported on, are invited to communicate with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

C. P. WILSON,
Special Officer, London Salvage Association.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK ADAMS, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vict., Cap. 35, entituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS and OTHER PERSONS having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against or upon the Estate of FRANK ADAMS, late of Mhow, in the Bombay Presidency, East Indies, and of Farnham, in the County of Surrey, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, (who died on the 19th Day of September 1869, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 8th Day of December 1869 by ARTHUR ROBARTS ADAMS, of No. 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, in the City of London, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, one of the Executors therein named) are requested to send particulars, in writing, of their respective Debts, Claims, or Demands to the said Arthur Robarts Adams, at No. 7, King's Bench Walk, aforesaid, on or before the 1st Day of March next, after which time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the Parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have had Notice, and that the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person or Persons, of whose Debt, Claim, or Demand he shall not then have had Notice.—Dated this Day of November 1870.

CHAS. AUGUSTUS WRIGHT,
Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch Street, Solicitor for the Executor.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS,

In a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from, Each, Rs. 2 to, per pair, Rs. 100.

WICKS for the same, per doz. As. 10; per gross Rs. 5.

TREBLY-REFINED KEROSINE OIL.

1 doz. (Wine) quarts Rs. 6, Original Tin of 5 gallons Rs. 11.

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CONDENSED MILK,

PREPARED BY THE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,

is pure, wholesome, cheap, delicately flavoured; excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids; and, from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea.

SOLD IN SEALED TINS AT

	Each.	per dozen.
Cash Rs.	0 12	Rs. 8 8
Credit ,,	1 0	,, 10 8

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that another EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Company's Office, near Raikhud, on FRIDAY, the 16th of December 1870, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution that was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st of December 1870, pursuant to the provisions of Act 10 of 1866, and the Articles of Association of the said Company.

By order,
BURJORJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 3rd December 1870.

THE BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—PROCEEDINGS of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (Limited), held at the Company's Office, near Raikhud, on THURSDAY, the 1st December 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS PRESENT.

Shet Becherdass Ambaidass, Chairman and Director.
Shet Chuggonbhai Bhaichund, Director.
Shet Bhanbhoy Tricumdass, Manager of Shett Kurumchund Premchund.
Doctor Wyllie.
Shet Dinshaw Hormusjee's Son, Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshaw.
Shet Muncherjee Sorabjee's Executor, Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee.
Shet Vizvulubdass Dewarkandass.
Sha Kesowlal Hemchund.
Sha Hokumchund Vokutchund.
Shet Cursetjee Byramjee.

Proposed by Shet Cowasjee Muncherjee, Executor of the late Mr. Muncherjee Sorabjee, and seconded by Shet Bhanbhoy Tricumdass, Manager of Shet Kurumchund Premchund, and carried unanimously,—"That Shet Becherdass Ambaidass be requested to take the Chair."

Accordingly Shet Becherdass took his seat in the Chair and read the Notice convening the Meeting, also the Proceedings of the last Extraordinary General Meeting which was held on the 9th November 1870.

Proposed by Shet Bhanbhoy Tricumdass, Manager of Shet Kurumchund Premchund, and seconded by Shet Dinshaw Hormusjee's son, Mr. Dadabhoy, and carried unanimously,—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provision of Act No. 10 of 1866 of the Indian Legislative Council and the Company's Deed of Association, and that Shet Oomabhoy Hutheesing and Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee be appointed Liquidators to wind up the affairs of the Company, and that the same do receive as their remuneration Rs. 125 each."

Proposed by Shet Vizvulubdass Dewarkandass, and seconded by Sha Hokumchund Vokutchund, and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Shet Becherdass for his able conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS,
Chairman The B. S. & W. Co. (Limited).

MR. F. SAUQUET is admitted as PARTNER in our Firm.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Bombay.

MORTON AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT,

No. 11, Forbes Street.

Selling at very LOW PRICES Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, for CASH ONLY. Orders from Upcountry must be accompanied with Remittance.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

WANTED.

GOOD BINDERS and RULERS WANTED. —Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

BOMBAY METAL MART.

We beg to intimate that we have REMOVED our STOREYARD from BOREE BUNDER to CARNAC BUNDER, near the Overbridge. We have also OPENED a STORE-ROOM on the GROUND-FLOOR of our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle, where we have on view, and for sale, Portable and Fixed Engines, Pumps, and all kinds of Plant and Tools for Contractors, &c.

All Communications in future should be addressed to our Fort Office.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.		
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125	each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15	,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins.	,, 6	per doz.
Ditto Oysters,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12	,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18	,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12	,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12	,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9	,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-4. To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

PURE MILK.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.

The Condensed Milk prepared by

J. A. NEWNHAM,

at MALLOW, COUNTY CORK,

is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only. One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 13th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to resume the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 15th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 29th November 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit and the Increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &C., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, and Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof, save and except such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their works, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.; and that all such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their work be placed in the custody of Government."

The Resolution as previously advertised placing all books, accounts, documents and papers in the custody of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. will not be proposed.

W. G. HALL,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 23th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 9th and 23rd December 1870, and 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 14th and 28th December 1870, and 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 7th and 21st December 1870 and 4th, 7th, 8th January, 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 7th December 1870, and 5th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 23rd December 1870, and 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 13th and 27th December 1870, and 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 6th and 20th December 1870, and 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December 1870 and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 12th and 26th December 1870, and 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 3rd and 31st December 1870, and 28th January 1871.

Managing Agents..........Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay..........Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras..........Messrs. BINNY & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire	Rs.	4
Brougham do. do.	,,	5

Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, RS. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1871,

AT CASH AS. 10, CREDIT AS. 12, TO THE SHILLING; AS UNDER.

OFFICE EDITIONS IN CLOTH.

	English Prices. s. d.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 8—1 Day in a page, with Sunday	6 6	4 0	4 14
9—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	5 6	3 8	4 2
10—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 6	2 12	3 6
11—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
11D—3 Days on 2 pages; left page for mem., right for cash	6 0	3 12	4 8
12—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	3 0	1 14	2 4
12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
13—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	2 6	1 10	1 14
14—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
"ROUGH" EDITIONS, IN LIMP BOARDS.			
No. 31 Interleaved.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	2 6	1 10	1 14
32 Do.—A week in a page	1 10	1 2	1 6
33—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 4	0 14	1 0
33 Interleaved	2 4	1 8	1 12
34 Do.—A week in a page	1 8	1 1	1 4
35—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 0	0 10	0 12
35 Interleaved	1 8	1 1	1 4
POCKET EDITIONS, IN ROAN TUCK.			
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages	2 6	1 10	1 14
20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages	2 0	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT! CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 29 Meadow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble.

Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts		9 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S ,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S ,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S ,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S ,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	13 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a choice Selection of Fashionable Millinery, selected by herself at the first London Houses, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with Feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchief, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton, plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered white Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each.
Baby's Pinafores, Rs 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas, to Rs 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 3 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Rs 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," "Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 6 to 18 each.
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crapes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Cerpe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, Safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triestine Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had at this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS at the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
,, 30 feet long	£115
,, 37 feet long	£140
,, 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..........ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
POONA..........EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA..........BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0
	, Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.	
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Braunenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit. Rs. a.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash. Rs. a.
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
,, 5 ,,	Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,,	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases	Rs.	82 per dozen.
Quarts in 1 ,,	,,	42 ,,
Pints in 2 ,,	,,	21 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in 4 Dozen Cases.

At the request of the SHIPPERS, to CLOSE ACCOUNTS, we are now selling this Beer at Rs. 5 per dozen.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—		
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32	per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	,, 34	per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28	per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	,, 30	per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS:—		
Laubenheimer	,, 15	per doz.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24	,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24	,,
Johannisberger	,, 30	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45	,,
CLARETS:—		
St. Estèphe Médoc	,, 9	,,
Chateau Bellevue	,, 14	,,
Chateau de Francs	,, 16	,,
Vray Canon	,, 18	,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22	,,
Chateau Margaux, 1865	,, 24	,,
BRANDY:—		
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20	per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	,, 24	,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28	,,
ITALIAN WINES:—		
Sicilian Claret	,, 7	per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12	,,
Moscata	,, 14	,,
Barbera	,, 14	,,
Tokai	,, 14	,,
Nebiolo	,, 14	,,
Barolo	,, 14	,,
BEER:—		
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6	,,
OLIVE OIL:—		
Genuine Italian	,, 8	,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, &c.

UP COUNTRY TREASURES:—
Containing 20 assorted Tins: Asparagus and other vegetable Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per Case.

PRESERVED ITALIAN FRUITS and BONBONS:—
Suitable for presents at Rs. 9 per assorted case.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet for Land shares. Spinning shares remain active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	[illegible]	Ditto of Bombay New	[illegible]
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	235
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	150
37,026	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,430
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
400	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	980
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	250
890	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	150p.	Great Eastern	1,730
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
800	2,500	all	60 p.s.	Oriental	2,230
600	[illegible]	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,580
8,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,000	4,000	,400	Nil	Port Canning	265

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£10	218.9.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£20	43.16.8	do.		
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	680
275	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	25do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,220
200	500	all	[illegible]	Do. New	555
500	[illegible]	all	250do	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	5,500	all	700	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	1,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	265
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	4,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	1,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
1,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
800	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¼
Five per cent	106¼
Four per cent	97¼
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 226
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 203
Bar Silver	„ 106-1
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	„ 16
Australian Gold	„ 196

CALCUTTA.

(*From L. W. Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular*, Nov. 30.)

HIGHER Freights has been the feature of the week, especially as shippers were not looking out for such an adverse change. The full effect of this advance has not yet been felt in the bazar, but either prices of produce must fall to meet the rise in freights, or shipments must cease altogether for a short time, as the landing cost of nearly all the staple articles of exports is already very high. On the other hand, native dealers are firm and strong holders, and most unwilling sellers at any decline on late high prices, and one thing is pretty certain, that their stocks cannot be replenished from the producing districts at to-day's current rates here. One course is open, how would it do for shippers to suspend operations till after Christmas?

FREIGHTS have still further advanced 7s. and 6d. per ton all round for Great Britain, owing to the small supply of tonnage as well as the short list of ships to arrive, and the general scarcity of tonnage throughout the Indian ports, which, together with the usual demand for the Rice ports, augurs a stiff freight market for some weeks to come at least. If somebody would only telegraph to London for 20 steamers they would do shippers a service. The total disengaged tonnage in port is 12,000 tons. Several steamers are loading for London via Suez Canal.

Quotations Via Canal to London:—Saltpetre £2-5; Rice £3; Seeds £3-15; Jute £3-10; Cotton, Tea, Hides, &c., £3-17-6 to £4; Indigo £5.

Quotations Via Cape to London:—Saltpetre £2-2-6; Rice £2-17-6; Seeds £3-7-6 to 3-10; Jute £3 to £3-2-6; Cotton, Tea, Hides, &c., £3-5; Indigo £4.

Quotations Via Cape to United States:—Linseed, Measurement Goods, and Saltpetre £4 to £1. It will be observed that rates have not advanced for this destination.

BENGAL COTTON.—The price for new fair having declined to Rs. 18 to 18-4 in fully pressed bales, some 5,000 bales have been settled for shipment to Great Britain, partly immediate and partly time delivery, i. e., all December and January. The demand is very general, and shippers seem disposed to operate freely at current low rates, as the quality of this season's new fair is equal to Rs. 1-8 per maund, better than the fair of last season. For shipment to China there is a steady demand and a steamer will sail in a few days for Hongkong with about 5,000 bales of old and new crop.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—Further orders are in course of execution for Bombay, Rangoon, and the Coast at 1½ anna per yard of 23 inches wide.

GUNNY BAGS are in good demand, more especially for the power-loom light makes, and some important contracts have been entered into for time delivery. For quick delivery the demand is less active, and to clear stocks manufacturers have to accept lower prices than those current for forward delivery. In Native hand-loom descriptions the demand is likewise active, and prices are higher.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Leacock, Captain, Bombay Infantry, from sick leave, from England.
Hutchinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Davies, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England
Moore, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Kamptee.
White, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.
Tresidder, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Richards, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Gatacre, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.
Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Reid, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Kempster, Colonel, Madras 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, from England.
Hutchinson, Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Lang, Lieutenant, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from sick certificate, from England.
Baird, Lieutenant, Bengal 6th Regiment, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Shuttleworth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.
Cook, M.D., Surgeon, Medical Department, from sick leave, from England.
Handcock, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Hogg, Captain, 29th Regiment N. I. (2nd Belooch Regiment), to join, to Kurrachee.
Norton, Cornet, 5th Lancers, to join, to Sealkote.
Kilgour, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, to join, to Peshawur.
Stevens, Captain, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Saugor.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 3rd December, 1870.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Colonel H. W. Holland, C B, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, 5th November 1870.

Lieut. C. J. A Yates, General List, 26th November 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

29th Regiment N I—Captain C. A Cunningham, officiating Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from 21st November, in addition to his own duties.

Captain A. Hogg, Staff Corps, to officiate as Quarter Master.

Assistant Surgeon R. A. Peterson, M. D., recently arrived from England, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Lieutenant C. J. A. Yates, General List, is attached to do duty with the 21st Regiment N. I. (Marine Battalion).

In continuation of G. O. C. No. 516 of 1870, it is intimated that the undermentioned man of the 95th Foot has elected as follows:—

Sergeant Richardson Robert, Barrack Sergeant, volunteered to the 83rd Foot.

No. 71, 8 Colour Sergeant Joseph Willis, 59th Foot, is appointed Sergeant Major to the Colaba Sanitarium as a temporary measure.

With reference to G G O No 692 of 1870, Lieutenants H H Settle and W W B Whiteford, Royal Engineers, are appointed doing duty officers, Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed examination in the native languages as follows:—

Hindoostani Higher Standard.

Ensign C. J. Dickson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.
Ensign W. H. Lyster, 49th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 26th N. I.
Ensign W. A. Wetherall, 49th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 22nd N. I.
Lieut L. F Heath, 83rd Foot.
Captain S. S. Dalmahoy, General List, Infantry, attached 7th N. I.

Marathee.

Assistant Surgeon C. T. Peters, Indian Medical Department.
Sergeant A Lawson, Public Works Department.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 942 of 1869, the Committee for the purchase of horses this season will be composed as follows:—

Colonel Gaye, Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieut. Davidson, 15th Hussars.
Veterinary Surgeon Plunkett, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Mhow Division Order.—Dated 21st November 1870, directing Captain Frampton, 59th Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Mhow, during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General on duty.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N I.—Regimental Order, dated 27th November, directing Lieut. and Adjutant Ryves to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, with effect from the 28th idem, vice Captain James, and until the arrival of Lieut. Bulkley.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—2nd Captain F. J. Mortimer, C Battery 18th Brigade, from 17th to 22nd November 1870, in extension, on private affairs.

Riding Master R. Butler, 9th Brigade, to Mount Aboo, from 1st to 31st December 1870, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant W J. Morse, Quarter Master 27th N. I. to Kurrachee, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Nynee Tal, 28th November 1870.

GUARDS.

It appearing that in some Infantry Regiments in this Presidency, the Colour Sergeants do not perform guard duties, the Commander-in-Chief in India directs the attention of Commanding Officers to para. 307 of the Queen's Regulations, the provisions of which must be complied with in future.

BOOKS.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the Books of General Orders of all descriptions, in Regimental Orderly Rooms, shall be kept bound and in serviceable order at the expense of Adjutants, who draw an office allowance for the purpose.

DRESS.

With reference to General Order No. 239 of 1870, it is hereby notified that the helmet to be worn by officers of the Royal Engineers, is that prescribed for Infantry in G. O. 175 of 1870.

The colour of the turban to be garter blue.

ADJUTANTS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

The following decision of the Government of India is published for information and guidance:—

"In reply to your letter No. 678 G, dated 29th July 1870, I am directed to acquaint you that the rule laid down in the letter from this department, No. 559, dated 28th June 1870, under which a Captain who is a Squadron or Wing Subaltern, is required to vacate his appointment on being nominated to act in any non-regimental staff appointment or in a higher regimental appointment in another corps, is not intended to apply to Captains holding the appointment of regimental Adjutants or Quartermasters, as such officers may often be required to fill temporarily the posts of Brig. de Major or Station Staff, and it would be impossible to select them for these posts were they to be obliged to forfeit their regimental appointment.

"But I am to add that it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that the limit of such tenure is to be six months, after which period the officers in question should either vacate their temporary appointments, or the Adjutancy or Quartermastership of their regiment."

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 29)

The resignation by the Honourable Mr. William Reierson Arbuthnot of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations, is accepted.

Colonel W Crewe, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, extension of sick leave up to 10th February 1871.

Mr. George Thornhill to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. W. Robinson, C. S. I., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, or until further orders.

Mr. George Lee Morris to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. George Thornhill as Second Member of the Board, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Robert Græme Elphinstone Dalrymple, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Commandant of the Resident's Escort, Travancore and Cochin, and Assistant to the Resident during the absence on furlough of Captain Woulfe Hay, or until further orders.

The Rev. William Wrighte Gilbert Cooper, M.A., to be Joint Chaplain of Bangalore.

The Rev. Charles Henry Deane, B.A., Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, to be Chaplain of Mercara—to take effect from the 1st December 1870.

Lieutenant Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby, Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam, during the absence on leave of Captain Caulfeild, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Dempster Heming, Infantry General List, to act as Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, in the Godavery District, during the employment of Captain Robertson on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant George Chamberlain Cooper, Infantry General List, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, during the employment of Mr. Goodrich on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant William John Pickance, Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, in Ganjam, during the employment of Captain Guthrie on other duty, or until further orders.

Major George Bligh Bowen, Acting Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

Major J. N. Maclean resumed the command of the Nair Brigade of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on the 17th November

The services of Mr. William Robinson, C. S. I., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. J. Jennings, of the Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to officiate as Superintendent of Army Schools, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. L. Grove, or until further orders

The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the 28th September 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants James McKay MacDonald, and James Kelly, unattached.

Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the services of Lieutenant D. Cowie, (Royal) Madras Artillery, a candidate for the Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, for appointment as a Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Charles Arthur Cresswell, Royal Artillery, 1st Wing Subaltern 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps from the 15th September 1869, subject to her Majesty's approval.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 30.)

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Assistants to the Magistrates and Collectors of the districts mentioned against their names:—

Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, 24-Pergunnahs.
Mr. David Ogilvie Meiklejohn, Hooghly.
Mr. Francis Henry Bennett Skrine, Rajshahye.
Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, Dacca.
Mr. Robert Cornish, Mymensing.

Mr. James William Taylor to be a Deputy Magistrate and a Deputy Collector in Cuttack.

Major William Robert Gordon to be District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, but to continue to officiate as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert William King to be District Superintendent of Police, Howrah.

Captain John Charles Campbell Daunt, V. C., to be District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga.

Mr. Henry William John Bamber to be District Superintendent of Police, Gya.

Mr. Edward Alfred Vines to be District Superintendent of Police, Bogra.

Mr. Henry Neville Harris to officiate, temporarily, as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

Surgeon Theobald Mathew, M. D., to be Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, but to continue to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling till the arrival of Surgeon Theodore Duka, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Henry Crofts Ridsdale, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is transferred to Gya, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

Mr. Charles Dickinson Field, A.M., LL.D., to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. John Frederick Browne, or until further orders.

Mr. James Hammersly Johnston to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, or until further orders.

Mr. William à Court Beadon, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, leave for two months.

Dr Samuel Delpratt, Civil Surgeon of Hazareebaugh, leave for five weeks, from the 7th December.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Robert Temple Wright, M.D., lately officiating as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, with effect from the 29th September last.

Mr. W. Fernie, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the First Division Grand Trunk Road, for fifteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe. Mr. Fernie is also allowed preparatory leave for thirty days.

Lieutenant J. Dundas, V. C., R. E., Executive Engineer, third grade, having returned from furlough to Europe, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary in this department. Lieutenant Dundas joined the above appointment on the 25th November.

Mr. J. S. Carey, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Burrakur Division, passed in colloquial Hindustanie on the 24th November 1870.

Mr. C. Fouracres, Assistant Engineer, first grade, to be Executive Engineer, fourth grade.

Mr. C. Fouracres is posted to the Dehree Workshop Division, Soane Circle.

Mr. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months from 10th November 1870.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 30.)

Mr. William Irvine, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of Kusya, in the Goruckpore district, three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. Reginald Floyer Saunders, Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, furlough to Europe for nine months, with effect from the 15th February, 1871, or subsequent date, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. John Venables Sturt, officiating Assistant Commissioner, Jhansie, to be a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North Western Provinces.

Mr. Francis Otway Mayne, C.B., to officiate as a Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces as a temporary measure, during the absence of the Hon'ble John Forbes David Inglis.

Mr. George Henry Mildmay Ricketts, C.B., to officiate as Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, during the deputation of Mr. Mayne, or until further orders.

Mr. Roderick Mackenzie Edwards to officiate as Commissioner of the Jhansie Division, during the deputation of Mr. Ricketts, or until further orders.

Mr. Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd class at Jounpore.

Mr. Frederic Henry Fisher, C. S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is posted as an Assistant to the Jounpore District.

Mr. Frederick Shore Bullock, C. S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government as an Assistant to the Barreilly District.

Mr. John Brown Thomson, C. S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government as an Assistant to the Benares District.

Mr. Frederic Clendon Daukes, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, in the same capacity to Allahabad.

The services of the Reverend William Jerome Burdett, B. A., chaplain of Chunar, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. C. F. W. Stowell, Accountant, 3rd grade, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, from the 1st December, 1870, or subsequent date.

Mr. R. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	„
	Wooden Ships	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	„
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	„
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	„
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Wennington	Davies	Liverpool, July 28.
	Tangier	McNabb	Rangoon, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	Koina (s)	Profumo	Aden, Juddah, and Hoodeida.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Sir John Lawrence, Stable, to Galle.
Ship Waterloo, Kelly, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Martaban, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Schooner Phillipine, to Porebunder.
Brig Sulamuttee, to Damaun.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Moulmein (s)	Ewert	Akyab, Nov. 29.
	Meinam	Gauvain	Galle, Nov. 23.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence, 1 case serge blue grey, S. Framjee & Co.
Paraguay (s), 5 cases haberdashery, Essoobhoy Ebramjee; 13 bales printing paper, 1 case printing material, and 5 cases royal paper, T. Graham, Esq.; 27 cases foolscap paper, 4 bales demy paper, and 10 bales printing paper, Hajee Esmail Jaitha & Co.; 4 cases note paper and envelopes, The London A. and A. Company.
Greenwood, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Lord of the Isles, 1 cask port wine, Payne & Co.
Dilharee, 25 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Hawarden Castle, 20 bales printing paper, S. Budroodin.
Burmah, 39 cases hardware and 75 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 2 cases thread, Heptoola Mahomed Ally.
Burmah, 2,000 bundles hoop iron, Soonderdass Mooljee; 2 cases paper, Peel Cassels & Co.; 5 casks earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz.
Paraguay (s), 2 cases foolscap paper, B. Sayba & Co.
Almora, 75 cases claret, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 20 bales hide, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 159 pieces and 4 packages elephant teeth, Hassonbhoy Thavur and Co.; 252 pieces elephant teeth, Hassoubhoy Goolam Hoossein; 300 bundles nux vomica and 10 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoossein Fazul & Co.; 43 cases olibanum, Husson Khan.
Hindoostan (s), 298 pieces elephant teeth, Khimjee Rowjee; 120 robbins coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 9 bales cow hides, Cumroodin Lutifjee.
Parana, 138 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 80 cases olibanum, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 88 bundles cow hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 35 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hindoostan (s), 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Megjee; 200 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lowjee; 150 bales wool, Toolsidass Callianjee; 60 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 40 bales wool, Goolam Hoossein Fazul & Co.; 120 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Mowjee; 80 bales cotton, Vurjiall Luckmidass; 92 bales cotton, S. Narronjee; 150 bales cotton, Canjee Purshotum & Co.; 70 bales wool, S. Narronjee; 55 bales wool, Soonderjee Damodhur; 46 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 27 bales wool, Vasonjee Dewchund; 27 bales wool, Hurjeewun Vasonjee; 106 bales cotton, G. Khutow & Co.; 30 bales wool, S. Narronjee; 110 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy.
North Tyne (s), 105 bales cotton, Amthashaw Ruttonchund; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 10 bales cotton, W. & A Graham & Co.; 200 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.
Balkamah, 500 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Manordass; 250 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.
Gitana, 19 bales cotton, Megraz Juggonath.
Paraguay (s), 50 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Callianjee; 26 bales cotton, Annundjee Purbut; 50 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 120 bales cotton, Treecamjee Moonjee; 500 packages dates, Mooljeebhoy Suchoo Khakey; 155 bales cotton, Chutoobhoy Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 41 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Madowjee.
Victoria Cross, 1,200 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Manordass; 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 60 bales cotton, Lalljee Gella; 50 bales wool, Dhurmsy Mooljee; ½ bale cotton, Lallchund Ramderall.
Ellen Bates, 157 bales cotton, Dhungray Choonilall; 35 bales wool, Vasunjee Dewchund.
The Foundling, 92 bales cotton, Vissrambhoy Ebram & Co., 24½ bales cotton, Dhuramdass Eswerdass; 45 bales cotton, D. Rayarom.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 127 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca (s), 20 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Guneshdass; 33 chests Malwa opium, Hurryram Ramdass; 12 bundles fishmaws, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 46 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 1 box cow beazar, Jeevunjee Nowrojee; 10 chests Malwa opium, Rehamoobhoy Habibhoy; 24 chests Malwa opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 46 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 48 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Ameerjee; 5 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; 119 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Ryman Fazul; 100 packages sharkfins, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 28 chests Malwa opium, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 57 packages sharkfins, Suchoo Khakey; 26½ chests Malwa opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 24 bales cotton, Heeramund Khildass; 35 bales cotton, Jafferjee Goolam Hooson; 17 chests Malwa opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 1 chest Cambay stone, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 15½ chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 14 chests Malwa opium, J. Dulsookroy; 27 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 104 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 54 bales cotton, E. Noordin & Co.; 10 bales grey shirting, Hajee Adam Esmail; 20 cases red raisin, H. J. and M. Boozen; 13 packages fishmaws, C. Ebram; 60 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 25½ bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 7 bales Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 15 chests Malwa opium, C. Bomanjee; 9 chests Malwa opium, J. Ramjee; 21½ chests Malwa opium, J. Ramjeedass; 10 chests Malwa opium, D. Rutnajee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca (s), 45 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 5 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Abrahim; 7 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; 10 chests Malwa opium, Soorujmull Herachund; 12 chests Malwa opium, Hyeanchund Nemchund; 17 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 22 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 4 chests Malwa opium, J. Ramjee; 10 chests Malwa opium, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 4 chests Malwa opium, J. Dulsookroy; 27 chests Malwa opium, A. Hurdeesdass; 13 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will, until further notice, leave Bombay on every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 A.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on December 8 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed on December 22 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 28; December 12, 26.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, *viz.*—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instruction."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification, dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LANGLEY—HEWITT—Dec. 5th, at Byculla Church, by the Rev G. C. Reynell, Charles Archibald Langley, Esq., of Bombay and Chudleigh, North Devon, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel, W. S. Hewitt, Bombay Staff Corps.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WATTS—November 22nd, at Howrah, the wife Mr. George Watts, Out-door Inspector, E. I. Railway, of a son.
BETTS—November 30th, at Ourungabad Factory, Moorshedabad, the wife of C. G. D. Betts, of a son.
LETCHFORD—November 30th, at Kidderpore, the wife of Captain W. Letchford, I. G. S. N. Co., Ld., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BIGNELL—November 30th, at Jullundur, the wife of W Bignell, Esquire, Superintendent Government Telegraph, of a son
CAMPBELL—November 20th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of W. Campbell, Rajkund Factory, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870.

THE past fortnight, and still more the past week, have been characterized by much movement on the broad field of the war; and it is now possible to form some conception of the various and striking operations. During that period, we may remark, Thionville and La Fere surrendered, and the "Garibaldians" were beaten on the road to Lyons. During that period, also, the Parisians and the two or three armies outside made their long looked for combined, or rather simultaneous, efforts to shake the grip off Paris, so firmly established by the investing army. The various movements give us some insight into the "plan" arranged between General Trochu and the Government, a plan which has broken down in all directions. We have few facts and no details, but it is manifest that the plan was this—the advance of the Army of the North, the Army of Brittanny, and what we shall collectively call the Army of the Loire, coincidently with two sorties from Paris more or less powerful. In order to parry a possible stroke of this kind General von Manteuffel, abandoning the sieges on the Belgian frontier, concentrated towards the Somme; General von der Tann was reinforced, and Prince Charles rapidly moved up the three corps which he collected at Commercy along the road we have before pointed out—through Joinville, Brienne, Troyes, Sens, a flanking column, the rear-guard of which came to grief at Chatillon sur Seine, taking a road still further south. The French, in the meantime, scattered over a wide front on the Loire et Eure country, were pushing on the organization of the corps they had got together. Their opportunity occurred between the beginning and middle of November, but when the Duke of Mecklenburg in the west and von der Tann in the south were comparatively weak and isolated, but for this opportunity they were not prepared either on the Loire or in Paris. The defeat of the weak Bavarian corps at Orleans was a promising commencement, but the promise was not followed up, probably for the sound reason that General d'Aurelles dared not risk his raw troops in a bold offensive movement. At this time, about the middle of November, the Duke of Mecklenburg was near Dreux, von der Tann at Toury, the army of the Loire partly above and partly below Orleans, while an army of Brittanny was somewhere about Le Mans. Part of this army made a forward march but was easily routed by the Duke of Mecklenburg at Chateauneuf; and he appears to have been satisfied of the feebleness of the Western forces, for shortly after he began a movement to his left, his flankers marching by Nogent Le Rotrou and the road towards Chateaudun, in other words, covered by this flanking force, he sought and effected a junction with the right of the main German body near Toury. Prince Charles, himself, had arrived at Pithiviers on the 24th of November, a sure sign that his corps, or the bulk of them, had reached that place. His presence was immediately followed by a strong reconnaissance along the whole front, and the operation revealed the French in force on the right and left of the two great roads which, starting from Orleans, lead, one through Toury to Paris, the other through Pithiviers to Fontainebleau. At this time the Army of the North was in position on the Somme covering Amiens, its road to Paris being barred by General von Manteuffel.

Such seems to have been the situation at the moment when General Trochu's plan was put in execution; but General von Manteuffel, anticipating the Northern Army, effectually prevented that body from performing its part by storming its entrenchments, driving it off to Arras, and by occupying Amiens. We now come to week of fighting. It is plain that a pretty close communication was kept up between the French on the Loire and the French in Paris, for each made an ineffectual movement on the same day. The Parisians showed outside at several points on the 28th but made no progress, and the object was probably to give the whole line of investment an alert, thus making it doubtful where the blow would fall when it was struck. On the same day the right wing of the army of the Loire, somewhere about Bellegarde, attacked the 10th German Corps guarding that side, the object of the assailants being to seize the road to Fontainebleau and Melun, and thus to co-operate with the garrison of Paris. The attack, well pushed, was frustrated by the steadiness of the Germans, who holding their ground until reinforced, assumed the offensive, and inflicted on their opponents a loss of 7,000 men and four guns. The next day General Ducrot issued from the girdle of forts at the south-east corner, crossed the Marne near Fort Nogent, and, driving in the German outposts, established himself with 150,000 men in a deep loop of the Marne, the river covering both flanks. So far he was successful, but the success was more apparent than real, for he had made no impression on the line of investment, and had merely gained ground whereon to sustain a battle. On the same day Epinay was carried by the French from St. Denis. The telegrams lead us to infer that, from Tuesday to Friday there was almost continuous fighting in the contracted space seized by Ducrot; that, moreover, fresh forces issued from the forts on the north-east as a diversion, and that the combat raged more or less from the road to Pontoise, north of St. Denis to the road to Fontainebleau. On Wednesday the French made a desperate effort, striking unavailingly at the Germans in their entrenchments; and if there was a pause on this side, the next day, it still appears that the action went on farther north. But on Friday, the Germans made a powerful attack on Ducrot, and after inflicting and suffering great losses—for no doubt the French entrenched also—Ducrot was expelled, and we may infer driven over the Marne back into the space defended by the forts. It may be inferred that the forces which issued from St. Denis and Aubervilliers were likewise compelled to retire. Thus the first great sortie in force failed to shake off the Germans; but it showed that the new levies can fight, and we have no right assume that they will not try again.

In the meantime the Army of the Loire had once more set forward, its opening movement being a delusive success. The left wing advanced from the forests about Marchenoir across the road from Chateaudun to Orleans. The Sixteenth Corps, under General Chanzy—it was commanded by a son of Gay-Lussac a month ago—drove in the Germans after a hard fight, and forced them to retreat on Loigny and Artheuay. The defeated troops were probably the extreme right of the general German line, and they fought to give time for supporting bodies to concentrate. On the French side the Fifteenth Corps came into line, and, following up their success, attacked the Germans, or were attacked by them, near Arthenay on the great road to Paris. The Duke of Mecklenburg who, instead of von der Tann, commands this wing, reports that he defeated the French, took eleven guns, and prisoners by the hundred. Again, therefore, has the fortune of war been against the French, and alike on the Marne, the Loire and the Somme they have been unable to make head against their stout and persevering enemy. Soon—but how soon, will depend on the state of things in Paris, and the probability that Ducrot or another will strive to break out—Prince Charles will force the Army of the Loire over the river, and either move himself down its banks or pay a visit to Bourges. We may now expect to hear of fresh dissensions in Paris, and perhaps in Tours. Yet all candid men will admit that both Trochu and Gambetta—despite his passion for proclamations—have done well during their tenure of power. At all events the levies on the Loire and in Paris have given the Germans as much trouble as the armies which succumbed at Sedan and Metz. But the French hate all unsuccessful folk, and will one day turn and rend their present unfortunate leaders.

WE understand that the remains of H. H. the late Raja of Kolapore were buried at Florence on the 30th ult.

BOMBAY ACT II. of 1870, "to enable the Government of Bombay to prescribe the official seals of the Magistrates," received the assent of the Governor of Bombay on the 1st October, and of the Governor General on the 26th November.

WE have been favoured with a list of the prizes to be awarded at the Agricultural Show to be held at Mahijee Fair, Khandeish, on the 23rd January and following days. There are prizes for live-stock (cattle and horses), field and garden produce (grain and seeds, pulse, cotton, fibres, tobacco, dyes, sugar-cane and sugar, fruits, and roots), and for manufactures (metal work, textile fabrics, carts, &c.) The total value of the prizes is Rs. 8,406. Mr. L. Ashburner, Collector of Khandeish, is president of the Exhibition Committee.

THE Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, in a letter dated the 30th ultimo, reports to Government with reference to the Alundee fair as follows:—

"I have the honour to state, that the Hospital Assistant detached for duty at the Alundee fair has sent in the usual report, from which it is gathered that it passed off without the occurrence of any serious disease, and that the sanitary measures adopted by the police authorities were satisfactory. The fair commenced on the 15th, and terminated on the 23rd November, and altogether only seventeen cases came under treatment, (four being from cholera), of which four died. The number of people assembled is said to have been about thirty thousand."

GENERAL TOM THUMB and his wife were expected to arrive at Madras by the P. and O. steamer Mongolia on the 3rd inst.

THE "Delhi Gazette's" Cabul diary gives news from 19th to 24th November. Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan is still in Seistan. Several Barukzaee families are spoken of as having accompanied the Sirdar's camp from Candahar. The Russians are enlisting troops in Turkistan. Road-making is also going on.

THE commander of the Gosforth, which arrived at Madras last Tuesday from England, reports having seen the Aurora Australis in the southern hemisphere on the very day (25th October) that the almost unprecedented brilliancy of the Aurora Borealis caused some excitement mingled with awe in Northern Europe. "To give an idea of the brilliancy of the yellowish white-light," he mentions that as long as it lasted he could only see the stars in the Southern Cross indistinctly. The following night was very rainy but the strong crimson and white light could still be discerned. We learn from the same source that the spots in the sun are now visible with an ordinary telescope covered by a dark shade. The captain of the Gosforth reports that he first noticed them on his outward voyage while observing the meridian altitude of the sun in 16 lat. S., and 86 long. E. First one large spot like a marble was discerned, and its progress across the sun's disc watched day by day till it vanished about eight days after its first appearance. Other but smaller spots were also visible, from time to time.

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in one of the ante-rooms of the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, with regard to the proposed scheme for education in this presidency, on behalf of which an appeal has been issued by the Diocesan Board,—the substance of which we published some days ago. The Bishop of Bombay presided, and in some opening remarks explained the details of the scheme and expressed his trust that the requisite seven lakhs would be raised within ten years. The Bishop of Calcutta moved the first resolution, expressing approval of the object of the scheme, and in doing so spoke of the grand results of Bishop Cotton's schools in Bengal and stated his belief that the scheme now proposed would accomplish the desired object. Mr. Justice Gibbs seconded the resolution in a speech, full of high hopes derived from the past doings of the board; and the resolution was then passed. The Chairman stated that he hoped district organisation would be formed for the collection of funds. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding and for his energy with regard to the scheme the meeting terminated. We shall give a full report to-morrow.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 3RD DEC., 4-40 P.M.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has announced that he yesterday defeated the 15th and 16th Army Corps near Loigney and Artenay, capturing 11 cannons and several hundred prisoners.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 4TH DECEMBER.

Nothing new has transpired in regard to the Black Sea question.

The German line of investment round Paris is still unbroken. The Germans report a series of victorious engagements on Tuesday, to the west of Orleans, by the Bavarian troops under General von Der Tann.

The French claim a victory on the same day by the 16th Corps of the Army of the Loire, and say that the Germans were dislodged from all positions at the point of the bayonet.

General Garibaldi repulsed the Germans in an attack on Autun on Wednesday.

The French losses were very considerable in the sorties from Paris on Wednesday, and the French have been compelled to ask an armistice to bury their dead.

LONDON, 4TH DECEMBER.

The Germans report that a fresh sortie was made from Paris on Friday, and that a severe engagement took place under a terrific fire from Forts Rosny and Nogent.

The French retired after several hours fighting. Great losses were sustained on both sides.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 3RD DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was depressed.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅛d.	
Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10½d.	
Consols, 91⅞.	
Rentes, 53½.	
Oriental Bank Shares	£41.
Chartered „ „	£14-5.
„ Mercantile „	£23-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36-10.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	90½.
5 per cent. „ „	99½
5½ per cent. „ „	105½.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 13th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 8TH NOVEMBER.

The steamer Lismore struck on a sunken wreck at the entrance of the river and became a total loss.

No further news of importance from the north.

The French Chargé d'Affaires has published despatches showing the compensation offered by the Chinese Government, and stating that the suggested settlement of the Tientsin difficulties had neither been approved nor rejected by him.

Chung Hou and suite are expected hourly en route for France to negociate with reference to the massacre.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta papers that reached us yesterday were heavy laden with speeches made in the Town Hall on the 30th, on the occasion of the St. Andrew's Dinner. There were about 130 gentlemen present at the dinner, and the Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith presided. We shall enumerate the toasts and speakers. After the customary loyal toasts the chairman proposed "The Viceroy and the Land we live in" and "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." Major General Norman replied for the Army and Navy, and Col. Walton for the Volunteers. The chairman disposed of the toast of the evening, "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew," in two sentences. "I shall not," said he, "insult you by supposing anything I may say will add to your knowledge of Scotland's Patron Saint. I will, therefore, only propose the toast, and remind you that we are always accustomed to drink it in this place in solemn silence." The hon. gentleman's diffidence is to be regretted. Next year, we trust, the chairman will let us know all about St. Andrew. Mr. J. Mackintosh, in a string of elegant extracts from the poets, proposed "The Lasses." We observe he sought to improve a well known verse of the Ettrick Shepherd's, which he rendered thus—

> "What is the greatest bliss
> The tongue of man can name,
> 'Tis to woo a bonnie lassie,
> *And take her to your hame.*"

The Hon. Major Bourke replied for "The Lasses." Dr. Murray Mitchell proposed "The Memory of Bruce and Wallace," in an eloquent speech about five times too long. Mr. A. Mackenzie gave "The Poetry and Literature of Scotland;" Captain Fenwick "The Civil Service" (Sir Richard Temple replying); Mr. Pirie Duff "The Judges and the Bar" (acknowledged by Mr. Justice Phear, Mr. Graham the Advocate General, and the Hon. Fitzjames Stephen, with of course, "The Groves o' Blarney" following as an appropriate air). "The Press" was proposed by Mr. J. C. Orr, Captain Fenwick replying; Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., gave "The Merchants of Calcutta," acknowledged by Mr. Eldridge; Colonel A. S. Allan "The Trades of Calcutta," Mr. C. Kelvey replying; and the other toasts were the Guests, the Chairman, the Croupier (Mr. Aitchison), and the Honorary Secretary. "Grilled bones" and whiskey toddy followed, and the scene closed on some choice spirits protesting, no doubt quite superfluously, that "they were nae fou" but had "jist a drappie in their e'e."

Appended are the extracts that we think may most interest our readers:—

MAJOR-GENERAL NORMAN ON THE ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

We are daily hearing of great events, events of enormous, I might say of unparalleled, magnitude, and no one can say what an hour may bring forth. England desires peace for herself and for others; ardently desires it; but we may be forced into war, or indeed circumstances may arise which would render war preferable to peace. Should such a contingency arise, God grant that our standards may be carried forward to victory as of yore. Of the excellence of the materials of our army I have no doubt whatever, but we must all have now learned that great results are not attainable with small means, and our standing army is very small. It is true that we have large bodies of militia and volunteers, but some system of organisation is wanted, and I hope will soon be devised, by which at any time we may be able to make use of a large portion of the pick of our manhood trained and armed at the shortest notice to back up, and, if necessary, reinforce our active army. Here in India we have an army which we may estimate in round numbers at 180,000 men, of whom about 60,000 are British, with rather more than 409 field guns. It is not a large army when we recollect the great extent of country it has to occupy, and the work that it may any day be called on to perform; but it is, I believe, in excellent order, and fit and ready and anxious for service. There has been some delay in supplying the whole of British troops in India with rifles, owing in some degree to a doubt as to whether the Henri-Martini rifle would not soon supersede the Snider, but there will be no more delay. A considerable number of the regiments already have the Snider; others are about to receive it, and I trust before the hot weather has set in every British soldier in India, aye, and I hope every Volunteer, will be armed with a Snider, while a considerable portion of the native regiments have received or will receive the Enfield Rifle. In the artillery a new pattern bronze muzzle-loading rifled gun has been adopted, said to be simple and durable with great range and much accuracy of fire. Indeed, many competent judges consider that this gun is equal to, if not superior to, any field gun in any of the armies in the world. It has also the advantage of being capable of being manufactured out here, as soon as the machinery arrives, and meanwhile we have the satisfaction of believing that a large supply of these guns will soon be on their way to us. Provided with good weapons, having many admirable and experienced officers, with the excellent material that undoubtedly exists in its ranks, and under its present distinguished Commander-in-Chief, I think we may rely with some confidence on the Indian Army doing good service should circumstances call it into the field. It is not my duty to return thanks for the Volunteers. That duty will be appropriately performed by my old friend and brother soldier in the Peshawur frontier and in the mutiny, the present able and successful commander of the Calcutta Volunteers, but I do not like to sit down without expressing the deep interest I feel in the success of the Volunteers in India, an interest shared in, I am sure, by the other members of the Government, and especially by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Calcutta Volunteers, as stated by the chairman, have recently taken a great stride, and with him I join in the hope that they will go on and prosper. The new organisation of Railway Volunteers in the East Indian Railway has been a great success. Already nearly a thousand able-bodied men are enrolled in its ranks, many of them at places where the presence of a few armed and trained Europeans might be of invaluable value. I trust I shall be now pardoned for briefly alluding both in connection with Scotland and with the army to one who, I believe, to-night appears for the last time on any public occasion in India. I allude to that true Scotsman, Dr. John Murray, who has just relinquished the important office of head of the Medical Department in Bengal, after a service of 38 years, during which period I believe he has only once for a few months visited his native land. He quits India, having received the approbation of Government for his long and valuable service, leaving many friends behind him, with a constitution which many of us who are much younger may envy, and I trust taking plenty of "siller" in his pockets. It may not be out of place to remark that he is succeeded in his high office by another Scotsman, Dr. John Campbell Brown, who, I believe, is the only officer now serving in India who was one of the illustrious garrison of Jellalabad. I have been told that in the absence of a naval officer, I should respond for the Navy before I sit down. This is an unexpected honour, and I can only say that the navy, I am sure in common with the army, highly appreciates the honour that has been paid it. As a soldier, however, I may be permitted to express my feeling (which I am sure is shared in by all here) of unbounded admiration for the British navy. I am sure we all rejoice when the Galatea or any other vessel of war comes to Calcutta, and that it does us all good to see those frank and freehearted naval officers and those splendid seamen in our midst. There is one important distinction I think between the British Army and Navy. Do what we may, we can never make an army a first-class army in point of numbers as compared with continental armies, though we may make it so strong as to give good grounds for pausing to any Power that may desire to interfere with us, but with the navy its case is different. We have practically an unlimited supply of first rate seamen; and if we have not the best guns and ships in the world it is our own fault. I think therefore that it should be a cardinal article in our policy that our navy should always be—not a first-class navy, but *the* first navy in the world—capable of meeting and defeating any possible combination of naval powers against us.

SIR R. TEMPLE ON HIMSELF AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir R. Temple, in returning thanks for the Civil Service, deprecated the idea of indirectly blaming the whole service at large for the imposition of the income-tax,—a measure for which, indeed, only those particular members of the service were responsible who were members of the Supreme Government. He then, after recounting the names of distinguished Scotchmen who were or had been members of the Civil Service, such as Elphinstone, Edmonstone, Adam, Macleod, Muir, Grant, Halliday, went on to remark on the changes which had come over the service, similar to the changes which had come over the Anglo-Indian community generally. In former times, the leading members of the official and non-official community formed a sort of happy family party, the great Anglo-Indian families and clans supplying members to the Bench, the Bar, the Law, the country trade, the plantation, the Army, and the Civil Service. But now times were changed; the civilian of to-day finds himself in the presence of a growing and increasing community made up of a great variety of elements; he is met by intelligent criticism and opposition; he is actually confronted with a public opinion; he is even liable to be fanned by the breezes of censure from the press. On the other hand, the service itself now rests on a broader basis than before; it represents more than formerly all the middle classes of our native country; it is recruited from all the great educational institutions of the United Kingdom. Thus constituted it would doubtless not only retain all the excellent and honorable traditions of the past, but would also keep pace with the tendencies of the age, mounting, as it were, on the wave of progress and marching in the van of reform. Then adverting to the remarks which had been made in reference to himself as Finance Minister of India, Sir Richard spoke as follows—Before resuming my seat, I must advert to the remarks made in a friendly spirit by the proposer of the toast regarding my financial conduct. Gentlemen, I may say with perfect sincerity that I am sorry to have been obliged to differ so seriously during the past twelve months from the great majority of my countrymen in India respecting certain points of finance. But the difference has been inevitable. Gentlemen, a year or two ago I had the good fortune to be at tolerable harmony with you all in respect to these affairs, who knows but what those fortunate days may yet return! At all events the financial policy of the Government, of which I am a member, has not been fully developed, and the end is perhaps not yet. The result of course may be either successful or unsuccessful. If it shall be unsuccessful, I shall even then, so far as my own share in the responsibility is concerned, hope to receive from public opinion that degree of consideration which is due to public men who have done their best under circumstances of difficulty. But if, after all, the result shall prove to be admittedly successful, then I shall expect (after all I have patiently borne) that measure of justice which every Englishman has a right to expect at the hands of his countrymen. Gentlemen, I thank you for the cordial manner in which you have received me this evening, as a mark of private friendship despite our public differences.

BOMBAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—We understand that a Judge of the High Court (probably the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd) will proceed on a circuit to Guzerat in January next.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by Miss Milman, visited yesterday the Indo-British Institution, the Robert Money School, and the Alexandra Institution.

MR. HENRY ALEXANDER LUXA, who has for several years past held the office of Special Sub Registrar of the Havaillee district of the Poona collectorate, has, we are glad to learn, as a reward for his meritorious services during upwards of nine years in the Registration and Income Tax Departments, been promoted to the office of Sub Registrar of the important district of Mazagon (Bombay) of which he received charge on Thursday last, the 1st instant. Mr. Luxa has been succeeded in the Poona appointment by Mr. William R. Spiera.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 5.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. J. Burgess, the editor of two magnificent albums of architectural remains, chiefly of the temples of the Jainas, or Shrawaks, at Palitana and Girnar, has submitted to the Bombay Government an elaborate report suggesting plans for a thorough survey of the architectural and archæological remains throughout the whole of the central area of India. His plans contemplate also the systematic collection of facsimile transcripts of all the ancient inscriptions, and, as far as possible, of ancient coins. The lists of remains appended to the memorandum enumerate upwards of 800 temples and other antiquities, of many of which the compiler has obtained information only through the natives of the different provinces regarding which he reports, and his lists are the first to notify their existence.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 240 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 78 were under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 138 from the Police Magistrates, 18 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 68 were Europeans, and the remainder (172) were natives.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

ON Thursday morning, about 8 o'clock, a Mahomedan Water Police constable, while doing duty at the Carnac Bunder, had his attention called to a child's body floating on the surface of the water at the bunder. He picked the body up. It was a newly born male child. The peon went and made a report to Mr. Lookley, Superintendent of Water Police, by whom he was ordered to give information to Dr. Hewlett, Coroner. Dr. Grey, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, found a string passing round the neck of the child, four times, and tightly tied. The throat was also cut. A portion of the wind-pipe had been removed, exposing the bones, and there were other bruises on the body. The police had made enquiries, but did not succeed in finding out the child's mother.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the body on the 1st and on adjournment yesterday, when the above facts were elicited.

Verdict—That the deceased child was murdered by having its throat cut, but by whom and under what circumstances there is no evidence to show. The jury therefore desire to record a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder against some person or persons unknown.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER.)

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The rubbee crops promised well. The bajree was now being reaped. The state of public health was good.

KALADGHEE.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The health, both of men and cattle, were reported to be good.

POONA.—There was a slight fall of rain in the talookas of Kheir and Seroor. The reaping of the khureef crops was in progress in the talookas of Haveilly, Kheir, Poorundhar and Bheemthurry. The sowing of the rubbee crops, such as wheat, gram, &c., was carried on in Mawul, Haveilly, and Kheir talookas, and almost completed in Bheemthurry. The health, both of men and cattle, was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Kheir and Seroor talookas, where in a few villages cholera and cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent.

POLICE CASES.

A GAMBLER SENT TO JAIL.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Oomer Ebram was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for gaming in a public place.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Samuel Butler, a seaman of the ship Mabel, was charged before the Chief Magistrate yesterday with refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCE.—Purshotum Morar was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with obtaining by false pretences ten annas from Tyee, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

INJURING PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Luxmon Govind was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with doing injury to the Bombay Rifle Association's target, near the Byculla Flats, and was fined eight rupees.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Dewjee Cullian and Khanjee Waljee were charged with gambling with dice and money on the Elphinstone Bunder. The second defendant was acquitted. The first was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

THEFTS.—Allarukia Meerkhan was charged with stealing a handkerchief and six annas in cash belonging to Mahadoo Saloba, and was sent to jail for six months.—Narsoo Ramswamee was charged with stealing a copper pot, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Pubroo Muttyee and Notun Boodoo were charged with stealing a quantity of mixed barley and grain belonging to Government. The second prisoner was acquitted, while the first was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—2ND AND 3RD DEC.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

HARIBHAI VANDRAVUNDASS VS. MAGANLAL NARBHAI JOSHEE

Claim, Rs. 530-0-0.

Mr. Nagindass Toolseedass for the plaintiff, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Chunilal for the defendant.

Plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 530, being the amount of a loan of Rs. 500 given to the defendant, and interest at nine per cent. The principal sum was paid to the defendant by the firm of Parbhudass Sakhidass for and on behalf of the plaintiff at his request, for which the said firm had received due credit in the plaintiff's books.

The defendant admitted the receipt of the money, but alleged that the amount had been paid to him not on his own account but as part-payment of the debt which the plaintiff owed to the firm of Soorujmal Vrajbhookhan, to whom the defendant was a cashier or kilidar. That on Maha Vad 3rd Sumvat 1926, the date on which the defendant had received the said sum from Parbhudass Sakhidass's firm on account of the plaintiff, the said defendant had lent in the morning to the plaintiff Rs. 500 from his master's cash, and that the plaintiff had requested the firm of Parbhudass to pay that amount to him to pay off this loan.

His Honour delivered the following judgment—The defendant admits the receipt of the money. It appears from the evidence of Soorujmal's moonim that though the plaintiff had an account formerly with Soorujmal's firm, yet on the date named above he had none, nor does it appear on evidence that that firm ever gave to the plaintiff credit for that amount. Moreover, the amount formerly lent by Soorujmal's firm to the plaintiff was secured by the deposit of ornaments, the aggregate value of which was greater than the sum lent as usual in transactions of this kind. The defendant has summoned the abovenamed moonim with the kutcha cash book to prove his allegations about the payment to, and receipt from, the plaintiff of the sum of Rs. 500. In the first place the moonim who was defendant's superior has no personal knowledge of the transaction, as he ought to have from his very position in the firm. Moreover, it has been brought to the notice of the Court by the plaintiff's pleader that the said kutcha cash book is on its face tampered with. It is not paged—one leaf appears to have been taken out and another substituted in its place. The holes at the top from their double (or unusual) width bear out this inference. The Court is of opinion that these are very suspicious circumstances, and as the moonim knew nothing about the payment and the receipt, and as the defendant does not produce any witness to prove the payment of Rs. 500 on the morning of the said date to the plaintiff, I hold that the defendant has failed to prove his allegations. The case was postponed to enable the plaintiff to produce his books the following day. On the hearing being resumed, his Honour called upon the plaintiff to produce his books, and as they were shown to the Court, Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Dallas & Co., begged to be heard on behalf of the defendant. As the case was already closed on the previous day, his Honour refused to hear Mr. Lynch, and after a careful inspection of the entries in the plaintiff's books and repeating the reasons given on the previous day, a verdict for plaintiff was entered by the Court for Rs. 500 with costs, and Rs. 15 for professional costs. As there was no written agreement for the payment of interest it was not awarded.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 3rd December, compared with the statement issued on the 26th November:—

LIABILITIES.	26th Nov.	3rd Dec.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	5 ,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	48,61,423	39,49,692
Deposits at Head Office	221,79,244	2,380 ,312
Deposits at Branches	18 11,895	17,78,490
Bank Post Bills outstanding	5,54,713	5,52,452
Reserve	4,15, 00	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	9,30,056	8,43,132
Rs.	3,67,52,321	3,73,47,678
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	13,23,955	16,36,846
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,23,960	3,28,966
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	21,98,553	21,49,233
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	46,02,868	45,12,205
Dead Stock 4,83,328		
Less written off 40,000		
	4,43,328	4,43,328
Stamps	6,024	5,953
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	17,86,796	16,00,653
Overdrafts	11,709	3,898
Govt. Reserve, Cash	8,61,423	......
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,83,25,133	1,90,69,548
Do. do. at Branches	50,81,043	57,61,892
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	18,08,429	18,40,156
Rs.	3,67,52,321	3,73,47,678

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 29th November, 1870:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	Rs. 2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,74,966	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,51,12,490-3-5 Do. at Branches ... 1,33,38,-97-5-4	2,84,51,387	8	9
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches	3,30,66,094	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,16,164	14	4
Sundries	7,74,161	6	1
Total Rs. ...	8,70,02,775	2	11
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	1,60,02,924	2	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	47,41,047	3	9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto	53,51,587	7	7
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto	1,32,64,007	7	5
Dead Stock	11,50,434	5	1
Stamps	14,983	14	0
Balances with other Banks	12,07,873	2	6
Sundries	90,286	1	3
	3,78,32,943	11	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 2,19,01,335 7 7 Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 2,72,68,495 15 9	4,91,69,831	7	4
Total Rs. ...	8,70,02,775	2	11

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Govt. Try. Blce. at H. O. ..... Rs.	1,826,324	5	11	increase
" at Branches	480,023	15	6	increase
Other Deposits	682,3.7	3	3	decrease
Bank Post Bills	307,205	11	11	increase
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ..... Rs.	......	......		
Loans on Govt. Secs	121,300	0	0	decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	224,99	13	10	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	509,882	9	4	increase
Cash, &c. at Head Office	604,219	5	4	increase
Do at Branches	1,109,119	3	3	increase

VERNACULAR SERMON TO NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

THE Bishop of Calcutta preached on Sunday forenoon in St. John's Church, Colaba, and in the afternoon to a congregation of about 150 Native Christians in Christ Church, Byculla, the Rev. Mr. Reynell's. His Lordship, who addressed them in Hindustani, took for his text John, chap. xvii, verse 6—"Main ne tere nám ko un admión par, jinhen tu ne dunyá men se mujhe diyá, zahir kiya hai: we tere the, aur tú ne unhen mujhe diya hai, aur unhon ne tere kalam par amal kiya hai." His Lordship impressed upon them the duty of manifesting to the world by a consistent walk and conduct that holy name and profession which they had taken upon them, and their duty to keep the word of Christ as having been given to Him out of the world. The discourse which occupied more than half an hour was listened to with marked attention, and at the close an offertory was taken on behalf of the Mission. The Revs. G. Ledgard and A. Bapoojee, the pastors of the congregation, were present. His Lordship preached in the evening in the Cathedral; and yesterday evening, we may add, addressed a meeting for promoting a scheme for supplying better education to English children in this presidency.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fifth Criminal Sessions of 1870, the last for this year, closed (except as to the hearing of a motion which will be disposed of on Thursday) on Saturday night. The presiding judge was the Hon. M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, and the cases occupied the Court for twelve days.

Forty-nine prisoners, implicated in thirty cases, had been committed for trial. Twenty-seven of them were Hindoos, fifteen Mahomedans, three Europeans, two Parsees, one Christian, and one Christian Chinese. The cases for trial were thus classified:—Eight of theft, one of murder, four of house-breaking, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of voluntarily causing hurt, two of counterfeiting Queen's coin, one of forgery, one of fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding, four of criminal breach of trust, one of railway offence, one of bigamy and abetment of bigamy, two of cheating, one of enticing away a married woman, and one of defamation. Twenty-six of the cases, implicating forty prisoners, went to trial, but in one case where there were two prisoners the jury could not agree on a verdict and the case stands over. In four cases implicating nine prisoners a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Of the remaining thirty-eight prisoners, thirty-two were convicted, and six acquitted. Of the former, 1 was sentenced to death, 2 to three years' imprisonment, 1 to two years' imprisonment and thirty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails, 4 to two years' imprisonment, 1 to eighteen months' imprisonment and thirty lashes, 8 to one year's imprisonment, 1 to ten months' imprisonment, 7 to nine months' imprisonment 1 to six months' imprisonment and thirty lashes, 1 to four months' imprisonment, 3 to three months' imprisonment, and 2 to receive fifty lashes.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE usual sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court was held yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following unopposed insolvents obtained orders of discharge:—

John Henry Hart, proof reader, liabilities Rs. 2,677.

Ballajee Mongajee, a writer, whose liabilities were Rs. 4,345.

RE DINSHAW SORABJEE.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 6,050.

The Commissioner remarked that his liabilities were Rs. 6,000, and his salary Rs. 30 a month; he had had no capital but dealt largely in shares. His discharge would therefore be postponed for three months.

RE GOCULDASS LILLADHUR.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 17,46,058; his assets Rs. 1,46,930 good, Rs. 2,770 bad, and Rs. 500 doubtful.

He obtained a rule nisi to withdraw his petition.

RE VUSSONJEE MOORARJEE.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 8,84,381; his assets Rs. 1,23,100 good and Rs. 723 bad.

He, also, obtained a rule nisi to withdraw his petition.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee applied for a final discharge for this insolvent.

The Commissioner remarked that notice should have been given to all the creditors, but it appeared three in China and one in Bombay had not been served. The letters to those in China had been returned from the post office with an endorsement showing that to address a letter by simply giving the name of the person in Canton was about equivalent to an address to "John Smith, London."

Mr. Budroodeen thought the post office officials might have tried to find the right persons. The creditors were well known, and the case was similar to that of a letter coming to Bombay addressed to "Budroodeen Tyabjee." He (Mr. Budroodeen) was well known and might receive the letter and, so, if the letters to Canton had been presented, they might have reached the proper persons.

The Commissioner remarked that there was one creditor in Bombay even not served. As to the China ones the address was similar to that of "John Smith, London," and if the post officials were to go on presenting letters to that address to every John Smith on the directory they might go on for a couple of years without finding the right man. The addresses had been given to the clerk by the insolvent and nobody could say they were sufficient.

Mr. Budroodeen said he was informed the Bombay creditor could not be found.

The Commissioner ultimately said he found that in one case Sir Joseph Arnould gave a final discharge except as to those creditors who had not been served, and he would now do so in this case.

The insolvent accordingly was discharged, except as to three creditors in Canton and one in Bombay.

RE ATMARAM RAGOBA AND CASSINATH RAGOBA.

The liabilities of these insolvents were Rs. 26,448 and the assets Rs. 32,691.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the insolvents and Mr. Farran for opposing creditors.

After the examination of several witnesses, the case was adjourned until next Court day.

RE NOWROJEE EDULJEE MOOGASETT.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle appeared for this insolvent and Mr. Mayhew for opposing creditors.

At Mr. Mayhew's request the insolvent was put in the box, and he swore that all the books he had were now in the hands of the Official Assignee. His brother had been a partner in the firm, but he had absconded with the other books. He had given a true statement of his affairs so far as he knew.

On this statement Mr. Mayhew said he was instructed to withdraw the opposition as there was now no use in keeping the man in jail.

Insolvent was then discharged.

RE GOCULDASS CHAPSEY.

This insolvent applied for an interim order of protection.

The Advocate General said he appeared on behalf of Messrs. Kinloch & Co., opposing creditors, to ask the Court not to grant the application. It appeared the insolvent was indebted to Messrs Kinloch & Co. the amount of three redrafts in respect of consignments of goods—and they had obtained judgments in the Small Cause Court for each of the re-drafts, and the consequence was that he now filed a petition to this Court. In his schedule the return that he made as to lands, houses and real estate or interest therein was that he had none, whereas the opposing creditors were in a position to show that this man, who said he had no interest whatever in any houses or lands, really had an interest in two houses which formerly belonged to his brother Goverdhun and for one of which petitioner was now in receipt of rents whilst he was in possession of the other. Petitioner had concealed his interest in this property from the Court, and the learned counsel submitted that he was not a proper man to whom an interim order should be granted.

The insolvent here said the house did not belong to him and that it was mortgaged.

The Advocate General—It belongs to your brother I suppose.

Insolvent—No, the house belongs to Goverdhun's heir.

The Advocate General—Goverdhun is dead and you are his heir.

Insolvent—No, there are other two brothers.

The Advocate General—But you are interested in it. If there were three brothers he is the third and must have an interest in the property, and I submit he has concealed that interest from the notice of the Court. He ought to have put in his schedule, and I ask the Court not to give him an interim order, which would probably only enable him to make away with the proof of his interest in that property.

The Commissioner—He is not in gaol and I refuse the interim order, and if he is put in gaol he can come and apply again.

The other cases were of no importance.

LECTURE BY THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA TO NATIVES.

ON Friday evening the Bishop of Calcutta, on the invitation of some native gentlemen delivered an address to natives in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There was a smaller attendance than might have been expected, and no ladies were present except Mrs. Douglas. We are glad that the right reverend lecturer before commencing his address proper took advantage of the occasion to have a well deserved hit at the "reformers" for not having brought their wives or daughters with them. Dr. Bhau Dajee occupied the chair, and in a few words introduced the lecturer to the meeting.

The Bishop of Calcutta said—I thought I should have had to begin at Bombay in our usual home way; I thought I should have had to say "ladies and gentlemen," but I see I must say "lady and gentlemen." (Laughter.) I thought that Bombay had been more advanced, and that those present would have brought their wives and daughters with them. But I do not see any lady present except the wife of your Bishop, whose example will be followed I hope, for I think you could not follow a better example. But this merely by way of preface. Dr. Bhau Dajee was kind enough to say you would listen with attention because of the subject and of the person dilating upon it; but I am afraid I had not mentioned that subject, neither have you known me before. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*: everything that is unknown is taken as magnificent: and I fear much therefore you will be disappointed. Still I am going to speak to you on a subject which interests me deeply, and which I should think would interest us all. I am going to speak to you on the subject of progress, but in only one peculiar light. The progress of a race is developed from some peculiar quality or attribute of the race, and the race of which I am going to speak is that to which we all belong. I shall therefore have to go far back in history, to the most ancient records that we possess of the nations of the world, of their formation, of their character, and my endeavour will be to show you that there is in the Indo-European race a certain quality, what is called in logic a differentia, a peculiar characteristic of mind which is seen from the beginning unto the end, a peculiar characteristic which is always spoken of by philosophers as the source of all progress, of all real development, and I will endeavour to point out this differentia in the Indo-European race down to the present day. You know it is an English habit to have toasts, and in the course of the evening people sometimes drink to their noble selves. And it is on this subject I have to speak to you, our noble selves, not in an after-dinner fashion, but in a much more serious philosophic way. It is about our noble selves I have to speak, because if we go far back in the course of time, we arrive at a certain point in the history of the world at which all those races now called Indo-European were living in one common home, speaking apparently one common language, having apparently one common mythology. We have to go so far back that we reach a rather hazy and misty spot, like some mountain top on which the clouds almost always rest; still philology and ethnology have traced the unity of our race to that starting point and to that birthplace, or at all events that ancient resting place, near the River Oxus in Central Asia. We certainly require to go back a long way. Nevertheless if we go with these men of science, with their patient investigations, their accurate enquiries, their diligent weighing and questionings of the facts, we certainly can reach that time when we were thus all one. Some went to the east, some to the west, some north, and some south: there was a divergence of the members of that race into the various quarters of the world. But then again when they were thus divided they came into contact with other races. They settled in various climates of which the atmospheric conditions were of the most different kinds. Thus the Indian, the Latin, the Slavonic, the Teutonic, the Celtic races, are reckoned as the various members of that body, the various descendants from that source. But when men speak of the Aryan, for that is a common term applied to the whole race, they tell us great things concerning him, and that is why we speak of our noble selves. Philosophers record their opinion that every great step in the advancement of science, in the discovery of the laws of nature, in knowledge of the world's past history, in political life, jurisprudence, ethics, is owing to that race. They tell us that all these great developments of human life have on the whole arisen out of the Aryan energy and perseverance. They sometimes say that other gifts, like those of architecture and decoration, have been possessed by other races, like the Turanian, but without entering into that question, which is a very doubtful one, with that exception certainly human progress has for the most part accompanied the Aryan race wheresoever it has wandered and wheresoever it has taken up its abode in the various countries of this world. And now is there any characteristic or distinguishing mark in the Aryan race? We know that even in its varied branches there are said to be different marks, different qualities. As to the general question we have the great authority of Darwin, who uses the following expression: "We are led to look at inheritance as the rule, and non-inheritance as the exception." That is the conclusion, you observe, to which the philosopher comes. That able writer, the author of the very much misunderstood book, "The Origin of Species," is certainly one of the ablest and calmest philosophers of the day, and this he declares as his conclusion,—looking both to the physical, animal, and human world he declares that he there recognises a principle of inheritance by which this quality or differentia, this distinguishing mark, continues from generation to generation, repeats itself in generation after generation, spreads with the spread of the race, in the case of man grows with the development of his education, and so remains the dominant and principal characteristic. But, in following this principle, especially amongst men, we must remember that it admits of modification. The climatic and atmospheric influences of which I spoke have their effect on the characteristic of the race. Contact with other races will of necessity also influence the appearance and existence of this characteristic in any particular branch of the race. And then against it seems, as philosophers have also observed, that in following down any particular differentia of a race it is sometimes suspended, as human life is sometimes suspended, in a faint or trance; so occasionally, but often for large and vast intervals, the operation of the differentia or characteristic of a race may be suspended. It may be suspended for generations, suspended even for centuries. And yet there it is lingering and remaining alive in the heart of the people; and if it is properly touched, properly roused, it will wake up—awake up perhaps in renewed strength and renewed vigour—shake off the torpor or apathy which may have oppressed it and come forth like the morning sun to run its course. Now, is there any particular habit or temper of mind which for the most part launches people on the career of progress and advances them in it? There is the questioning or analytic habit. This is the habit which has received the high praise of philosophic enquirers as possessing this power. This is the motive power of progress which seems to drive people into these beginnings which open out the fields of progress and which produces progress in them. Now, this questioning or analytic spirit is one which asks questions, asks them in the proper way and method, and which takes no rest till it has arrived at the solution of the problem which it has proposed to itself, or which it finds in nature round about or in its own nature, or till it arrives at the other conclusion that the problems are insoluble by human reason, or only by some higher and greater power, or perhaps not soluble at all, because no reason can attain to them and no revelation has yet pointed them out. Now, it is impossible of course for me to go through the whole course of history in a short address such as I am now making to you, but I can at least carry out my purpose and show you that this is the case by glancing very rapidly down certain stages in the world's history, dividing the world's history as it were into stages so that we may descend, as in one of those magnificent buildings in the ancient world in which you had one tower and then another tower till it rose almost to the clouds. I will go back to the nearest point to which we can approach the origin of our race in Central Asia. Of course you all know well where the ancient records are preserved. If I go back then to the Vedas, take one brief extract from them; then take another brief extract from that which is the nearest following record of our race and which throws so much light on the study of Sanscrit,—that book which you probably know much better in Bombay than I do—the Zendavesta; if I then take a glance at the records of Greece, take an instance there, follow on into Rome and Roman history, and glance down to the revival of science in the later days of Europe, and take one or two brief words from modern testimonies to this same fact, I think I shall show that there is a particular characteristic or quality or differentia of our race, this questioning habit, which began with our beginning, and which has continued all along our course to abide with us, which in many places may have been suspended and lost all its activity, all its energy, all its animation, even for centuries, but which has in due time been elicited by an awakening, sympathetic touch. I have known a case where a man was on the point of death and ready to die. He was engaged to be married. The doctors could do nothing for him, and there seemed no hope. They brought the young lady to whom he was engaged into his presence; she touched his hand, and he found the touch of that hand to be a revival. His energies were at once awakened, and from that loving touch in due time complete health and strength were attained, and they are flourishing in health at the present day. And so it is, I believe, with a race. The noble habits of our mind, especially this one peculiar characteristic, may be in a state of suspense, and then there may come a touch, a friendly touch, a kind and loving touch, and it may penetrate into our heart and spirit, and may awaken that energy and bring it forth into renewed health and activity, and perhaps enable us to develop such force as has not been dreamed of. His Lordship then quoted short extracts from the Vedas, the Zendavesta, and Socrates, touched upon Roman history, the Teutonic invasion of the Roman Empire, the revival of learning after the centuries of darkness, quoted from Bacon, and finally coming down to the present times referred again to the philosopher Faraday, tracing and pointing out in each of these periods the same questioning, analytical spirit which he had mentioned as being the special characteristic of the Indo-European races. He then proceeded—I have of course produced merely the briefest possible extracts, but they are to my mind, and I hope to yours, sufficient evidence of the justice of the claim which so many writers of our own race, of divers countries, have made to the possession of this analytic habit, and the consequent possession of the power of progress. It is plain, however, that this habit may be suspended, and suspended even for a long season. In our European history, as I pointed out briefly, there have been times when the use of this power has been more or less suspended, and now in India to bring you back here, what shall we say? I will just observe what has been remarked about India by a great student and Indian writer and general, Burnouf, who says that the people of India "devote all their faculties to the examining of questions which cannot be solved, and never rise to the full consciousness of power unless the object supposed be unattainable." You see he speaks in rather a sarcastic way, but yet he is really speaking the truth. India, as he notes further, "never has yet in time past steadily entered into a practical course." That is the conclusion he comes to. Now it is possible for this noble power, this analytic habit, this characteristic of our race, to slumber and sleep; but it may, as I have said, be awakened. I remember crossing a river in the northern part of India, and when I crossed it, it was a waste of hot sand, a quicksand, which spread malaria around, and the heat from which turned the fields far around for the time into a brown and desolate waste. But far away in the distant mountain tops there come the gathering clouds, which pour down their contents; the snows melt, the floods are set in motion, they sweep from those high mountain tops. They pour down into the channel of this river, find a channel ready to receive them, and when they come that desolate sandy bed becomes a streaming flowing river, and instead of spreading malaria and death it spreads health and abundance around. My dear brethren and friends, I hope and trust that England's presence amongst you may be of this refreshing character. (Applause.) I trust that the touch of England is the touch of love. I trust that it may have the same effect on your minds which the touch of that loving hand which I mentioned had on the young man. (Applause). I think I see this in your presence here. There could have been no such gathering a few years ago. It would not have been possible. Perhaps I should not have desired to address you as I desire to address you now; perhaps you would not have wished me to do so. And then you would not have had sufficient knowledge to enter into such subjects as I am now speaking to you about, and I trust I am speaking to you on subjects in which you are better instructed than I am. I trust you can appreciate fully what I say—that you can enter into all these questions with perfect ability. I trust you can weigh the truth of what I am saying to you,—that you can question the facts which I lay before you. I trust that this is your habit now, that you are awakening to all these great problems which are round about us, and within us. I hope that the other reproach will be swept away also, that you will not merely listen, not merely question, not merely ask and make these enquiries, but that you will enter into the steady practical course which should follow on these questionings and these enquiries. I think you should not only study at the school or college, but that you should carry on those studies afterwards with greatest perseverance for their own sake. Gibbon has remarked in a well-known observation that every man worth anything has had two educations. He must have his education at school or college, he must give himself his own education in after-life. Your own people are diligent at school, more diligent I think than our European children are. (Applause). You carry on your diligence to the college, but too often stop after that. I hear this in many places in India. I hear this lamented by the natives themselves, and I hear it from teachers and professors with a sigh of disappointment. They do not persevere in after-life, and therefore their progress is stunted and their development is stunted. Now, I hope all my younger friends here present will remember that it takes some time to make a man, and still more to make a man of science. The philosopher Faraday speaks on this subject with great authority. Faraday used to say it required twenty years of work to make a man in physical science, the previous period being one of infancy. You observe he was a man certainly more capable of pronouncing on this point than most men, for I suppose he was a short time ago the foremost man of science in the world—a most able, eloquent lecturer, and a man of a very high and noble temper. He might have made hundreds of thousands—£250,000 I think is the sum calculated—if he had devoted himself merely to the practical development of his knowledge; but he loved science for its own sake, and instead of following up, as a man may justly do, science for the earthly advantages which it would give, he preferred science for its own sake, and therefore he made continual advance and progress in science himself, and as any scientific gentleman here will know, contributed much to the common stock, propounded many theories which are much admired, and gave us many excellent results which are of the greatest service to civilisation. Now, something of this temper and spirit is much to be desired amongst you. I shall not, of course, look for this at a hop, skip, and a jump. I do not suppose the people will feel how their energies are awakened at first, but by and bye they will begin to be conscious of it. When a man first awakens from a trance he is more or less still under the influence of the stupor which has oppressed him. His head reels a little, his eye is dim, his feet stagger beneath him, but nevertheless after a short time the use of his arms, eyes, hands, and feet return in all their vigour; and so I trust it will be with you, my dear fellow-subjects out here. I trust that the obtaining of a knowledge of the various sciences will awaken within you a desire to advance these sciences further. I hope and trust that as another generation rises up it will take its stand on the possession of that knowledge which the former generation has acquired. It will then be able to rise up higher, and so I trust there will be a happy rivalry between these various branches of the same family, the Indo-European family. Europe is now calling to you. England is now calling to you—it is calling on you to awaken more and more. You have, many of you, I dare-say, heard that call; you are listening to the invitation; you are girding up your loins to run the same race, and feeling conscious of the same original power breathed into our minds in those ancient days; it is stirring, it is moving, it is showing itself in many excellent results even at this present time. But I look for more results; I look for my Indian brethren to give themselves now that second education which Gibbon spoke of. I trust that they will educate themselves in the pursuit of knowledge; I trust that the physician will endeavour to advance continually in his science—that noble science which has done so much good and alleviated so much suffering for mankind. I trust that geologists, philologists, and all the other ologists will pursue in their course the same rule which I have mentioned,—that they will go on building and building this glorious Tower of Knowledge. It is a good thing to lay even the poorest brick in the structure, but whosoever can find some great stone, some precious stone, and lay it there, is, humanly speaking, a great benefactor of mankind. (Applause.) Well, we must remember this. You all have seen a diamond. It is a beautiful stone, it is a rich, a precious stone; but it is the same in its chemical constitution as a little black soot. Now, the question is, will you be a little black soot or a diamond? You know the same elements are in the black soot as in the diamond, and I ask you whether you will wish to be a little black soot or a sparkling diamond? Surely, it is better to rise to the height of that polish which God has made possible. You should shake off that sloth and sluggishness and overcome that unpractical temper which Burnouf speaks of: you are overcoming it to some degree, and I hope you will overcome it more and more, and I hope you will have a revival of progress. Well, now we have observed and proved these facts from the Veda, Zendavesta, from Socrates, from Roman history, and from the philosophers Bacon and Faraday. But there are other problems. There is the deepest problem of all—the problem of the world to come, the problem of eternity. Your ancestors felt this; they felt it to be solemn. Their ancient hymns, and subsequently the various books, poems, and other writings in which they recorded their feelings, tell us that they looked already to the world to come—to futurity. And now observe, here we come to another point. I said there were truths which might be absolutely insoluble by human skill and knowledge. There are a multitude of such truths and facts in the world to the knowledge of which man cannot rise, however much he may study the accumulated treasures of science. There are such truths, as all men worth listening to acknowledge. But there is One as we trust who knows the secrets of that world to come and the world within us. And every true heart feels that it has been made for an eternity of love. It feels that there is another whom it ought to know greater than earth, higher than the heavens. Here it is there comes in that power which I mentioned as greater and higher than man, an Almighty and Omniscient Power, and this Power has given us a Revelation. That powerful and energetic Roman who subdued the world, that subtle and learned Greek, with that wonderful imagination which composed those poems and those great philosophies which we still admire for their sweetness, elegance, and grandeur—these men submitted to a revelation. All the nations of Europe, so advanced in knowledge and so powerful in science, notwithstanding that full development of the analytic spirit and the questioning spirit, have received that Revelation, hold fast on the whole that Revelation, find in it their chiefest treasure; and is after all, by a wonderful reaction of God's goodness, is the great motive-power which has, even humanly speaking and with a view only to the world, launched them on their career of progress and made it possible for them. You sometimes seem to think that the missionary and we Christians want to impose a strange religion upon you. Well, as you know, we received this religion, not from our own race, but from another race, the Semitic. Those too who were the preachers to the world of Him whom we call our Lord, after He had ascended into Heaven, came out of that race—a poor race in many ways in comparison with this Indo-European race; but they were speaking with a voice not their own, and with a power which was not their own. There were perhaps certain preparations wrought in the world by the providence of God, and yet it was a wonderful enterprise which those men undertook, and which they accomplished. It was they who effected the conversion of that old Roman Empire; and afterwards, when the deluge of barbarism swept over the Roman Empire, these were the ministers of God who spoke to the barbarians, prevailed over them, conquered that fierce pride, that savagery of theirs in which they would have destroyed themselves, and converted them and gathered them into the same Church of which the vanquished were the members and leaders. Now, we English people who speak to you on this point, who urge on your civilisation, who endeavour to open to you all those fountains of knowledge and all the treasure-houses of science which have been accumulated by European progress, European diligence, European intellect, European perseverance—we speak to you of the "still small voice" which whispers such great and solemn truths of the revelation concerning the world to come, and of the peace which we have in this revelation, which is our chief joy, our highest ornament, our only support and stay. Now, therefore, we do not speak to you in the spirit of pride or in the spirit of superiority; we only say we bowed ourselves before that truth; we opened our hearts to that call, we abased our intellect before that higher reason, that supreme reason of the living God, and that we believe we were wise in doing so; we believe that the choicest blessings have come in that way into our possession; and when we would impart to you all these treasures of human science and earthly knowledge, we would fain impart to you also these higher treasures of heavenly knowledge, these glorious revelations from above, which are, after all, our most blessed and best privilege, compared with which all the acquisitions of science are but as dust and ashes. This was the opinion of Faraday himself—whose words I have often quoted. He declares himself clearly to that effect. For surely, as St. Augustin said, nothing is so reasonable in such matters as to submit our reason to the reason of the living God. Is not this a most reasonable rule? What do men know after all of that world to come? Who that examines the phenomena of his own soul with a careful spirit, such a spirit as befits reasonable men, and does not see that there are hopes of eternity and desires and longings for the higher communion of the world to come, implanted in his soul? Who does not see also that there are a multitude of mysteries and problems, as on the origin of sin, and does not feel the necessity of some atonement? Who that is conscious of the meaning of sin and knows his own heart does not feel the need for some Revelation concerning these matters? I ask you, my dear friends, to consider these things carefully, seriously, and solemnly. I should like to see the blossom of human knowledge flourishing up in India. I should like to see the gifts of poesy and science, which have so long been stagnant here, again appear in more than their ancient beauty; but I should like above all to see the blossom of eternal life, the blossom of true faith, the blossom of abiding hope of promises of rich fruits in the eternity which awaits us, growing and opening up in all their beauty among you. (Applause.) I remember in some lines from the Mahbharata of Nala it is said—

> "In his hands the flowers so moulded,
> "As with freshening life endued,
> "Blossomed out with richer fragrance,
> "Stood erect upon their stems."

My dear friends, would it not be well for us to consider whether this ancient and venerable poem might not be a kind of parable for us at the present day? I hope those blossoms I first spoke of—of knowledge, poetry, science, and history—may flourish amongst you; but I hope still more to see blossoms of the tree of life, of heavenly knowledge, of the knowledge of salvation, blossoms of the knowledge of the glory of God as we see it in our Lord Jesus Christ, revealed to you in all its fulness. You have devout tempers of mind. You have habits of prayer, but you need the illumination from above which we have received. As I said, our ancestors humbled their haughty brows, they bent upon their knees and cried before the revelation of that glorious truth. They humbled themselves, and they received it, and in it they received the most precious gift the world has yet inherited. When the truth came to them they were willing to question, they did not rest in their prejudices, their superstitions, their idolatries: they did not rest in any half-way house, as I may say, such as I think is offered to you by some forms of science; and I must say, with all respect, in the Brahmo-Somaj society. They were not satisfied except with that truth which revealed to them the eternity before them—which either solved these mysteries and problems of their nature, or else declared them to be insoluble—which taught them "to commit themselves to the hands of the living God—that high God who is their refuge and underneath are the Everlasting Arms." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle said that before the meeting separated he hoped his Lordship would permit him, on behalf of the members of the native community then gathered together, to offer to him the best thanks of the meeting for the learned, instructive, and eloquent lecture which he had been pleased to address to them. (Applause.)

The Bishop of Calcutta said it gave him the greatest pleasure to meet those present. He was getting a large acquaintance amongst his native fellow-subjects, and he hoped it would increase. He endeavoured to gather his native friends together as much as possible in Calcutta, where he had seen one or two distinguished Bombay men, and he hoped that if any of them came to Calcutta he would have the pleasure of seeing them. (Applause).

The meeting then separated.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th Dec., 8-35 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th Dec., 8-28 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st Dec., 10-18 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd Dec., 5-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Dec., 10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; interrupted beyond; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP TANGIER, 766 tons, Captain J. McNabb, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE SHIP WENNINGTON, 882 tons, Captain Henry Davies, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. B. Spring, Mr. C. Narrayen, and fourteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. A. Hogg, Captain and Mr. Giles, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer, Row Sahib Narrayen Juggonath, and seventeen deck passengers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 3rd November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·989	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·9	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7	,,
Dew Point	68·4	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·712	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·7	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	87·0	,,
Minimum do. do.	73·2	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—NE, ENE, NE, W, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	168	miles.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

A MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.

ATKINSON VS. ATKINSON.

THIS case was resumed at the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Kernan, on the 30th ultimo. The petitioner, whose examination-in-chief we published yesterday, was cross-examined at length, and adhered generally to the statements she had made.

The Rev. C. E. Kennet was next produced as a witness, and he said that he saw the petitioner in December last year, when she came to his house. He could not but notice her appearance. She had her head bandaged, and one side of her face was swollen and blood stains appeared on her face. As far as he remembered she said that on the previous night she had gone to enquire about her husband, and that her brother-in-law, who was a lawyer, had struck her. He said that he had no ministerial relation to her husband's family and directed her to go to the pastor of the Church which her husband's family attended. She called a second time at his house, and this time she enquired where she could find a magistrate.

Mrs. Stoddard, the next witness, said that she was a nurse and knew the petitioner, and went to her house about twelve months ago. She was sent there by Mr. Kennedy, junior. The petitioner seemed quite excited when the witness saw her. Her clothes were torn and her hair was dishevelled, but there were no marks of violence. She seemed to be in very great sorrow, and told the witness that her child had been taken away and that she went to the next bungalow to look for him when her husband's brother struck her. When sent to the house of the petitioner she was told by Mr. Kennedy that she was to attend a mad lady. She remained for three days and when she found that the case was not what she had been led to expect it would be, she requested to be permitted to go away, as she did not wish to interfere in family quarrels. She told Mr. Atkinson that his wife was not mad, and he said that she did not know as he did. He said that the petitioner when at home was a very kind mother to her children and a good wife to him, but that she could not make herself agreeable with his friends. Mr. Atkinson asked her if she would take his wife as a boarder and she replied that she would rather not, as she did not think it would be a pleasant thing for any person to take charge of another man's wife. She found the petitioner kind to her children and they appeared fond of her. The petitioner complained of pains and loss of appetite, and stating that she was pregnant, feared that it was coming to a mis-carriage. On being cross-examined by Mr. Miller, the witness said that she never apprehended a mis-carriage, and that when she was engaged to attend the petitioner, she was told that she would have to keep her from running out of her house. While she was in the house she noticed that Mr. Atkinson was not unkind to his wife.

William Roland was the next witness. About nine or ten months ago he was a member of the Madras Police force, and saw the petitioner at the quarters of Mrs. Atkinson, senior. He was sent for. A horse-keeper came and told him that a gentleman wanted him, and when he went, he, Lawyer Atkinson, asked him to take the petitioner into custody for trespassing into his compound. He enquired on what grounds he was to take her up, when Mr. Atkinson said that his brother's child was ill and he had received instructions from the doctor, Mr. Kennedy, not to allow the petitioner to see the child, as she was mad, and kept continually tormenting the child. The witness refused to take the petitioner into custody, saying that she had a right to see her child. The petitioner, when the witness saw her, was leaning against a tree and looked pale and was trembling. Her dress was torn and wet as if water had been thrown over her. Her hair was tossed about. The witness accompanied the petitioner to her quarters, and she complained that she had been struck by Lawyer Atkinson. On being cross-examined by Mr. Miller the witness said that the petitioner did not complain to him of having been struck by Lawyer Atkinson in her brother-in-law's presence, but she asked him to be a witness of their ill-treatment of her, when one of her brothers-in-law said, in his hearing, "Tie a rope round her waist and let her into a well."

The investigation was here adjourned till next day, when

The Rev. A. C. Bell was examined, and said he was a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. The petitioner came to see him first on the 14th February, and after that he saw Mr. Atkinson frequently, both by himself and also in the presence of his wife. Mrs. Atkinson came to the witness to see if he could do anything for her in the way of making things pleasant at home. Mr. Atkinson said of his wife that she was a woman of bad temper, and one who used bad language. He said that he could not allow his wife the custody of her children, as she used abominable language. Mrs. Atkinson simply denied the charge. The witness asked Mr. Atkinson what sort of language it was, and he replied that it was too abominable to repeat. Mrs. Atkinson frequently complained of ill treatment. She said that her husband had been unkind to her and neglected her. When she came to the witness first she said that she was sure that her husband had an affection for her, but that his mother and sisters interfered. She complained of having been shaken by her husband and of having once been knocked down by one of his brothers. The witness spoke to Mr. Atkinson about the condition in which he and his wife lived, which was not proper for married people. The witness never heard the petitioner use any improper language. He remembered the petitioner coming to his house one day in May, and she told him that she had been looking for Mrs. Gordon's house, and he sent her home in his carriage, saying that it was not a fit time for her to be walking out, as it was in the heat of the day. On being cross-examined, the witness said that when Mrs. Atkinson came looking for Mrs. Gordon's house it was about eleven o'clock. She had a message for Mrs. Gordon about something that Mrs. Gordon was going to do for her. She might have made complaints. The witness sent her to her own house, as he thought it was the best place for her. The witness heard Mr. Atkinson charge his wife in her presence with wandering about New Town and other places to make complaints against him and his family. The witness knew that she came to him and to Mr. Kennet and to Mr. Welsh. When Mr. Atkinson made the complaint she did not deny it. Mr. Atkinson told the witness that he was most anxious to live peaceably with his wife, and he complained that his wife prevented him from carrying on his studies by her temper. Mr. Atkinson told the witness that his wife disturbed his father when he was ill by her violent temper, and she denied it. Mr. Atkinson promised to bring back the children to the petitioner if she conducted herself properly. On one occasion he heard a discussion between the husband and wife, and it was a stormy one. At first the petitioner spoke in terms of praise of her husband. He knew the Atkinson family since 1864, and he visited the family after the respondent came out, but he did not see the petitioner. When the witness remonstrated with Mr. Atkinson and said that his wife was not the bad woman he represented her to be, he said she was a consummate actress and knew how to behave before the witness.

The next witness was Armoogum, a maty who had been in the employ of the respondent. He corroborated the evidence of the petitioner with reference to her having been assaulted by her brother-in law, Henry, when she went to her mother-in-law's house to look for her child. He added that on that occasion the petitioner was assaulted by her brother-in-law Edward also. He further said that he never saw the respondent use any violence to his wife, excepting on one occasion when they were in the second house, when he saw Mr. Atkinson push his wife by putting his hand against her throat. The witness also stated that he was frequently sent with messages by Mrs. Atkinson to her husband when he kept away from home. The witness never saw the petitioner leave her house in the middle of the day, excepting one day when she went once to Mr. Bell's, but he learnt from enquiries that she used to go out in the mornings. She used to take her children out for a walk on the parade ground after making tea. The witness was positive that on the occasion she was on the ground in the compound of the house of Mrs. Atkinson, senior, she did not throw herself down but was knocked down, having been assaulted. The petitioner on one occasion shook her hand against the face of the witness and her hand touched his face.

Permal, a coachman, who was once in the employment of Mr. Kennedy, saw the respondent assault the petitioner and witnessed quarrels between the husband and wife.

Robert Roland was next called, and he stated that he first saw the petitioner in a house in Atkinson's Road. He was going up to Poodoopettah, and when he came to Atkinson's Road he saw a crowd at the gate of the house of Mrs. Atkinson, senior, and on going up he saw the petitioner pushed down by Lawyer Atkinson. This was the case for the petitioner.

Mr. Miller (for the respondent) then addressed the Court. He submitted that almost all the facts which the petitioner had deposed to were not substantial and were very highly coloured, and such facts as were true were capable of an explanation which the respondent was prepared to afford. The two circumstances with regard to the respondent and Margaret, his sister, were inventions brought about by a diseased brain. Abundant evidence would be produced to prove this as well as that all the charges of cruelty brought against the respondent were entirely false.

The hearing of the case was to be resumed next day.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes: "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—5TH DEC. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd Dec., 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd Dec., 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd Dec., 5-39 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 28 hours and 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd Dec., 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 hours 30 minutes.

America via Russia, 4th Dec., 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 14 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th Dec. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 20	0 1
,,	Calcutta	4 36	0 15
,,	Madras	0 50	0 9

THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 3-60TH RIFLES.

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

THE DEFENCE.

THE Court duly assembled at 11 A.M., and there was a large number of spectators present. On the prisoner's application, Colonel Napier Campbell was permitted to read the address which he prepared in his defence; and that officer read as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The evidence in the case having at length been brought to a close, it now becomes my privilege to address to you a few words in my defence. Before commencing to discuss the evidence I would, however, express to the Court the deep regret with which, in the course of the investigation, I have had to ask so many questions, reflecting on the conduct of my commanding officer. No course could have been more distasteful to me, and nothing but the paramount duty of self-defence could have induced me to adopt it. In the following observations I will endeavour to be as concise as possible and to speak of Colonel Kennedy in language as mild as the circumstances will permit. I am charged with insubordination in having at Bellary, on the 19th September 1870, at a parade of the battalion under arms, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frend Kennedy, my superior officer, commanding the parade, by refusing to advance when ordered to do so, saying in a loud voice, "No; I will be damned if I do," or words to that effect, at the same time throwing my sword violently away—the above being in breach of the articles of war.

This charge, it will be observed, is framed under section 38 of the Articles of War, and amounts shortly to a charge *for disobeying the lawful command of my superior officer by refusing to advance when ordered so to do.* The further matters alleged (the words said to have been spoken and the throwing down of the sword) being merely in aggravation of the offence, and not constituting in themselves a separate charge. Thus, Mr. President and Gentlemen, the first question which you will have to determine is, whether I did refuse to advance when ordered—and in weighing the evidence upon this question, I pray you to exclude from your minds both my flinging away my sword and the words alleged to have been spoken. When I spoke, I knew not what I said, and my words, whatever they may have been, must not be taken as an acknowledgment that I did disobey a command which I honestly and conscientiously declare I had already done my best to obey. The words indeed cannot bear any such construction, they can have no precise meaning beyond a violent and almost unconscious assertion of my inability to do more than I had already done in obeying Colonel Kennedy's orders. These words, therefore, and the act of violence which accompanied them, must have no weight with the Court in their *finding* as to my guilt or innocence of the present charge—although in the event of my being found guilty of this charge, they should doubtless seriously influence the Court in determining the amount of my punishment. Far be it from me to justify them—I shall revert to them in a later portion of my address. But for the moment, Mr. President and Gentlemen, as they are only matters in aggravation of the charge, you must, I respectfully submit, exclude them altogether from your consideration until you have determined whether I am guilty of that charge or not.

Now, what is the command with disobeying which I am charged. It is "To advance to the place wherein to dress my company," and by your finding on the evidence before you as to whether I obeyed that command or not, must I now be found innocent or guilty of the charge upon which I stand arraigned. "To advance or quick march to the place wherein to dress my company." This is the original command to which all further orders "advance," "quick march," &c., must be referred back. I need scarcely remind this Court of the manner in which the word of command is invariably given—1st, the command itself, sometimes necessarily voluminous, sometimes accompanied by an explanation, and then the word "advance" or "quick march" for the purpose of enforcing it and giving the time. Thus, then, the immediate command which I am charged with disobeying was "to advance" or quick march to the spot wherein I should be to "dress my company." That this is so, is clear from Colonel Kennedy's own evidence, to which I beg to refer. He says, "I thus addressed the colour sergeant who is an old non-commissioned officer and drill sergeant of the battalion, 'Colour Sergeant —— tell Ensign Gilbert where to place himself to dress his company.' The sergeant at once in a most respectful way said, 'Dress up, if you please, sir.' To the best of my belief Ensign Gilbert did not move. I then said, 'Ensign Gilbert, advance,' and seeing he did not move, I added the words 'quick march.'"—*Advance where? quick march where? To the spot* wherein I should be to dress my company. But to place this beyond all doubt I refer again to Colonel Kennedy's own evidence. In reply to a question put to him by the Court, he stated, "I consider that Ensign Gilbert set authority at defiance by not complying at once with my orders to place himself where he should have been without any such order." That is in the place wherein to dress my company.

Did I then advance to the spot wherein to dress my company? That is the question which you must determine according to the evidence before you. Four witnesses speak to this point. 1st, Colonel Kennedy himself; 2nd, Sergeant Lynch; 3rd, Captain Borthwick; and lastly, Surgeon Jenkinson. Colonel Kennedy says, "*To the best of my belief the prisoner did not move;*" and then he says—"*Seeing that he did not move, I added the words 'Quick march.'*" This evidence, even if it stood alone and uncontradicted would, I submit, be insufficient to establish the act of insubordination with which I stand charged. It is not so clear and conclusive as to bring conviction home to your minds beyond a shadow of doubt. But has Colonel Kennedy in his evidence of the events of that morning proved himself to possess such powers of accurate observation and memory, that you could rely upon his uncorroborated testimony? I do not for a moment venture to doubt Colonel Kennedy's truthfulness. But a truthful man may be a very inaccurate observer of facts passing before his eyes; and the testimony of a man blinded by passion, as I respectfully assert that Colonel Kennedy was on the morning of the 19th September is not reliable, more especially as to those events in which he himself was taking a leading part.

Let me collate a little his evidence. First he says that he gave the order to advance in direct *echelon*. Captain Borthwick, Lieutenant Frend, Lieutenant McCall, Ensign Thorne, all depose to the fact that Colonel Kennedy ordered the advance in *short* echelon. So abundantly clear indeed was their evidence on this point, that I ceased to ask the question of my later witnesses, Captain Algar and the others, in order not to take up the time of the Court with matters that had been already sufficiently proved; and Colonel Kennedy, who cross-examined them all, was particularly careful to avoid the topic. Again, Colonel Kennedy asserts that Captain Borthwick could not dress his company, because I was in his way. Captain Borthwick says I was not in his way; and furthermore, he adds that he could not dress his company because of Colonel Kennedy himself, who attracted the attention of his men by the manner in which he was talking to me. Again, he asserts that I flung away my waistbelt and scabbard *after* I had been taken charge of by the escort. Sergeant Lynch (who certainly ought to know) tells you that it was *before* I was taken in charge by his escort. Again he says that when the escort had gone about one hundred yards he sent Captain Algar to ride after it and withdraw it. Sergeant Lynch says it was two hundred yards, and Ensign Thorne and Lieutenant Thurlow three hundred yards, and both are fully corroborated by Captain Algar, an officer in whom Colonel Kennedy has great confidence. Again he denies having said to me on parade that morning, "You are not fit, sir, to command a company." Captain Algar and Surgeon Jenkinson swear positively that he did use those words, while Lieutenant Frend says that he heard them uttered in a loud, excited tone; he did not then know to whom they applied, as no name was mentioned—and Bandmaster Coleman, who must have been a long way in rear with the band, also heard them. Again, Colonel Kennedy denies having that morning taken away the command of my company from me. Captain Algar distinctly tells you that he was ordered to take the command of my company, and did so, but allowed me to resume it again without any order to that effect. Indeed, being mounted, it would have been well nigh impossible for him to continue in command of it. Again, Colonel Kennedy alleges that after he himself had wheeled back the right of Captain Borthwick's company, he gave the command, "Other companies will conform to the movement." There can be no doubt that such would have been the proper command to give; there was then no other way of rectifying the confusion into which the whole parade had been thrown, except by leaving it to each individual captain so to manœuvre his company, as to bring it back to its proper place in the new echelon.

But it is equally beyond doubt, from the evidence of Captain Borthwick, Lieutenant Frend, and Captain Algar, that Colonel Kennedy never gave any such order; and that the order he did give was "Companies, wheel back your right," or, "wheel back on your left," for the order appears to have been repeated. Again, Colonel Kennedy denies his having ordered me to ask a private the number of my company; but the Court itself noticed some inconsistency in his evidence on this point, for they put him a question on the subject at the conclusion of his cross-examination, in reply to which Colonel Kennedy again repeated that he gave no *order*, and could have had no motive in giving it; but that what he said to me, in what he is pleased to call his *ordinary* tone, was more as a recommendation to me to refresh my memory. Yet, what is the fact? That he not only ordered me, but repeated his command, and insisted on my asking "an intelligent private, by order," even after I had learned the number from a sergeant. Can there be any doubt of this after the evidence of Private Wellbrook, Captain Borthwick, and Lieutenant

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Frend, and, as to his 'ordinary' tone, these two officers have respectively characterized it as 'very harsh and aggravating,' and 'sneering and sarcastic.' Again Colonel Kennedy, at the conclusion of his evidence, made a statement to the Court that if at any time he did remove me from the command of my company on parade, he certainly never permitted me to act under the orders of any one junior to myself. I wish that my lips were not sealed and that I could be allowed to give evidence as to this. Ensign Thorne, my junior, swears that he did by order of Colonel Kennedy take the command of my company from me on parade, and that he believes I fell in behind, while he continued in command. Ensign Sandford, also my junior, swears that he likewise took the command of my company from me on parade, by order of Colonel Kennedy, though he does not state whether I remained with the company. But I ask the Court to test the accuracy of Colonel Kennedy's statement by analogy from what happened to Lieutenant Frend, whose company was taken from him on parade and given to an ensign. Lieutenant Frend falling in behind with his junior in command—and from what happened to Ensign Sandford, whose company was handed over to a sergeant, and he himself specifically ordered to fall in in rear, which he obeyed. But the strangest delusion of all under which Colonel Kennedy labours with reference to the events of that morning is this, 'that he addressed me in a measured tone—in an ordinary tone—in a clear and firm voice, and in polite language. Indeed one would never think from Colonel Kennedy's description of his own commands, with "if you please, sir," added to each of them that they were commands issued by a colonel to his subaltern on parade. The use of such language by a commanding officer on parade would, in truth, be absurd and ridiculous. But there can be no doubt that such language never was used, after the evidence of Color Sergeant Lynch, Captain Borthwick, Lieutenant Frend, Lieutenant McCall, Sergeant Jenkinson, and, I may almost add, Ensign Thorne and Ensign Sandford. And the following are some of the various descriptions which have been given you of what Colonel Kennedy calls a 'measured tone,' an 'ordinary tone,' 'a clear and firm voice:'—'harsh,' 'harsh and aggravating,' 'most excited and aggravating,' 'extremely aggravating,' 'very aggravating and overbearing,' 'most irritating,' 'loud and excited,' 'loud and bullying,' 'peculiarly loud and rapid,' 'sneering and sarcastic,' 'offensive and aggravating,' 'shouting,' 'bewildering,' 'confusing,' and this by witnesses whose evidence is unimpeached, and unimpeachable.

The Court will remember that on a suggestion from it, I ceased my cross-examination of Colonel Kennedy. Had I continued it, I should doubtless have been able to point to many other glaring inconsistencies in his evidence. And here I would remark that Colonel Kennedy never in fact made use of the word "advance," after the time when he told the color sergeant to point out to me my place. A reference to Color Sergeant Lynch's testimony will show that this is so. From the moment he directed me to "dress up," Colonel Kennedy merely continued to enforce that direction by shouting to me "quick march," "quick march," but he never once pronounced the word "advance." His statement that he did so is contradicted by the evidence of the color sergeant, as well as by that of Ensign Sandford, who does not appear to have heard the first series of commands before the color sergeant addressed me (the direction of the wind fully accounts for this) but who did hear the words, "quick march," "quick march," repeated three or four times in quick succession, which must have been after the color sergeant directed me to dress up, and when Colonel Kendedy's tone had become louder still. I think that I have sufficiently shown that Colonel Kennedy's testimony is not reliable as to the command itself, or as to whether I moved or not in obedience to it.

That I did actually obey Colonel Kennedy's command there is, I submit, conclusive evidence. There is—firstly, the evidence of Color Sergeant Lynch; secondly, the evidence of Captain Borthwick, the two remaining witnesses for the prosecution; and thirdly, the evidence of Sergeant Jenkinson, who, as covering sergeant to the company on my right, stood directly facing me. Color Sergeant Lynch asked by me "when in obedience to your direction 'dress up, sir'—I moved a short pace—did that short pace bring me into my proper position to dress my company?"

A—"Nearly so."

Q—"When I dressed up in obedience to Colonel Kennedy's first command, and when I dressed up again in obedience to Colonel Kennedy's second command, and when in obedience to your direction 'dress-up, sir,' I moved a short pace, do you consider that on each occasion I was doing my best honestly to obey Colonel Kennedy's commands?" Doubtless the Court will remember the earnest and impressive manner of Color Sergeant Lynch as he rose from the witness chair, and answered, "I do sir." But yet to make the fact of my having obeyed more clear, the following question was put to Color Sergeant Lynch from the Court:—"Did the prisoner in effect and practically comply with your direction to dress up to the spot wherein he should be to dress his company?"

A—"I did not point out any particular spot, but I merely said, 'dress up.' The prisoner did comply with my direction."

Whom will the Court believe? The color sergeant on foot, calm and collected, accustomed as drill sergeant of the battalion to the close observance of drill movements? or, Colonel Kennedy on horseback, as near to me as he could be without riding over me, shouting at the top of his voice, and (with all respect I say it) blinded by passion?

But the color sergeant's evidence on this point is fully corroborated by Captain Borthwick and Sergeant Jenkinson. In reply to my question—"Did you see me, in obedience to 'the color sergeant's direction,' move up to the proper place wherein to dress my company?" Capt. Borthwick answered, "I cannot say exactly the number of paces he moved up. I should say he was in his proper place, or very near it." And again, in answer to the Court, "He moved up twice and again when Color Sergeant Lynch spoke to him; *and to the best of my belief he obeyed Col. Kennedy's commands in the best way he could.*"

And Sergeant Jenkinson, in reply to my question, "Did you then hear Color Sergeant Lynch say to me, dress up, sir?—Did I obey?" answers "*Yes I did, and the prisoner obeyed.*" And again, "Was I then in my right place for dressing my company?" "I should think so." Colonel Kennedy endeavoured to show by his cross-examination of this witness that it was physically impossible for him to tell whether I obeyed or not on account of Color Sergeant Lynch, acting as coverer, being directly between him and me. But the prosecutor utterly failed in this attempt, Sergeant Jenkinson stating distinctly that he could see me and that the *three* were *not* in a direct line. Indeed we could not have been in a direct line, for the covering sergeants stand with extended arms *out from* the company, while my place was *close into* the company in a line with the knuckles of the covering sergeants. So that, even without any curvature of the line, I must have been distinctly visible to the covering sergeant who faced me.

I respectfully submit that, after the evidence of the colour sergeant corroborated by Captain Borthwick and Sergeant Jenkinson, the Court cannot come to any other conclusion than that I did obey the specific command which I am chaged with disobeying, namely, to "advance" or "quick march" *to the spot indicated by the color sergeant, the proper place* wherein to dress my company. Before passing from this subject I would beg the Court to guard against confounding an act of disobedience mentioned by Sergeant Jenkinson, (but of which I am myself perfectly unconscious,) with the act of disobedience laid in the charge. The latter is alleged to have taken place *simultaneously with the flinging away of my sword* and *after* or *upon* the color sergeant's conveying to me the Colonel's order. Whereas the act of disobedience mentioned by Sergeant Jenkinson occurred *before* the color sergeant addressed me, and with reference to the first series of orders given me by Colonel Kennedy in quick succession. It is possible that Sergeant Jenkinson's statement may be correct—for he is an accurate man, and, directly facing me, observed all that passed. But whether it be correct or not, is immaterial. I am not charged with *that* act of disobedience—and even had it occurred, it was at once condoned by my immediately afterwards obeying a similar order, formally conveyed to me through the color sergeant.

There is another point of view from which to regard the events of that unfortunate morning. No charge of disobedience can be sustained except it be wilful and intentional. Can the Court then say that I clearly understood Colonel Kennedy's orders. The evidence is abundant to prove that Colonel Kennedy was violently excited, that his commands followed each other in such rapid succession that I was never given time to perform one of them. That his manner was confusing, bewildering, and calculated to make one lose his presence of mind. Can the Court find me guilty of wilful disobedience in regard to commands so conveyed? But there is a third point of view in which the Court will have to consider my conduct—namely, whether in truth and in fact, when I flung away my sword and used the words alleged, I was not positively beside myself, almost driven mad by Colonel Kennedy's continued insulting and aggravating treatment—acting, it may be, upon one whose power of self-control had been weakened by serious illness. I can give to myself no other solution of my conduct on that morning—conduct which I shall never cease to deplore, so foreign from my disposition and all my previous character. In considering my case from this point of view, the Court will have to give its attention to my previous conduct and disposition, and to the actual provocation I received. As regards my previous conduct and my disposition, I fearlessly assert that no officer ever went on parade with a firmer determination to do his duty, and to bear with all insult and humiliation than did I upon the 19th September 1870. This was my first appearance at commanding officer's parade since my return from sick leave, and I expected to be a mark for Colonel Kennedy's particular attention, as indeed I was. I knew such to be his habit towards officers returning from leave, and I had reason to believe that he would be more than usually hard on me, on account of my having obtained two months' extension of sick leave after he had sent another officer (Lieutenant Smith) to replace me as doing duty officer at Ramandroog. I had originally obtained two months' sick leave upon an emergent medical certificate, and went away to Ramandroog. About three weeks after my arrival there, Colonel Kennedy, who had been ordered to despatch an officer for duty to that place, sent me an order to do duty there signed by the acting adjutant of the battalion. Though it was contrary to the usage of the service to order a sick officer to do duty, I did not complain. The duties were light and the commandant considerate. As my leave was about to expire, Colonel Kennedy sent up Lieutenant Smith to replace me as doing duty officer. Meanwhile the medical officer at the Droog had decided that though I was fit to do duty up there, I was by no means sufficiently restored to do duty on the plains, and by his direction and on his certificate I applied for two months' extension of leave, which was granted to me. Thus it will be observed that Colonel Kennedy was disappointed doubly—firstly, in not getting me back under his immediate command as he had expected; secondly, in having parted with Lieutenant Smith to no purpose. How considerably this latter circumstance must have annoyed Colonel Kennedy may be judged of from the fact that, when originally ordered to despatch an officer to do duty at Ramandroog, rather than part with an officer from his immediate command, he violated the regulations of the service by ordering me then on sick certificate to do duty. I knew therefore and fully expected to find myself more than usually in Colonel Kennedy's disfavour on my return to Bellary. I was mindful of the good advice which I had received from my old captain on leaving Ramandroog and a had steeled my heart as I thought to endure and amount of provocation without a murmur. Such was the disposition in which I went on parade on the morning of the 19th September. And here I would pause to ask whether, in all my career, in an my conduct since I entered the service, the Court can find a trace of insubordination, or of what Colonel Kennedy calls "passive resistance to authority?" The Court may rely upon it that if I had, during my service, committed a single offence of the slightest importance, Colonel Kennedy would have had it recorded and would have produced evidence of it before them. This Court can judge from what they have heard during these proceedings if Colonel Kennedy has shown himself oversparing of the character, or mindful of the future of the young officers: and whether if he had had it in his power he would not have dealt with me as he has with Ensign Sandford, add his two dozen of apologetic letters. A commanding officer is supposed to stand in *loco parentis* towards his young officers. He is their friend—their adviser in all their troubles—and the arbiter in all their disputes. But now, for the first time I believe, do we find a commanding officer docketing numbering, and preserving letters of apology written to him by an over-scrupulous young ensign for trifling derelictions of duty. And so I venture to assume that if Colonel Kennedy had even one single complaint to make against me, this Court would have heard all about it. But my superior officers have described my character and conduct. I do not like to repeat the terms, so gratifying to me, in which they have alluded to me. But I would ask the Court to refer to their evidence and to that of my former commanding officer, Colonel Roe; and then ask themselves in what disposition did I probably go upon parade on the morning of the 19th September? Is it probable that I went determined to do my duty to the best of my ability, or inclined towards insubordination and passive resistance to authority? I do not like to dwell upon my own character and conduct. But I must refer to an expression which Colonel Kennedy himself used of me, in a happier moment, and to the effect produced upon me by his approbation. In his re-examination of Captain Borthwick, Colonel Kennedy asks him, "Did I not, in ordinary conversation with you in the orderly room, convey to you the idea that I was pleased with Ensign Gilbert's conduct?" Answer—"I remember Colonel Kennedy's making a remark to me that Ensign Gilbert took an interest in his company." Question—"Did you reply to the effect that he (meaning Ensign Gilbert) will be glad to bear your good opinion of him?" Answer—"I did, and I told Ensign Gilbert what Colonel Kennedy said of him. *It seemed to make him quite happy.*" Is that a trait of one disposed to insubordination and to offering passive resistance to authority, or is it characteristic of a young officer who had been trying to please his commanding officer, and honestly rejoicing that he had at length succeeded in winning his good opinion?

Such then was the frame of mind in which I went on parade upon the 19th September 1870. But what shall I say of the actual provocation which I there received, and which, in spite of all my good intentions, led to the insane act, to answer for which I stand here? It is very difficult to describe Colonel Kennedy's manner so as to convey to another an adequate idea of how provoking and irritating it at times is. I feel that I can scarce do more than leave the Court to try and form some idea of it from the evidence of the several witnesses who have spoken on the subject. Some idea of it may be gathered from an answer of Ensign Sandford on his cross-examination by Colonel Kennedy. Ensign Sandford was leading his company at attention along a public road at a time of the day, and in a part of the country, at which the road must have been totally unobstructed, yet Colonel Kennedy could not let him alone. "To your right, sir," "to your left, sir," "to your right, sir," repeated several times—and finally Colonel Kennedy ordered him to fall out altogether, and exclaimed, in presence of his brother officers and the men, "we will see whether the sergeant cannot lead the company in a soldier-like manner." Such was his manner to me on the 19th September. During a considerable portion of that morning he rode behind me and never ceased talking to me and at me, giving me a number of trivial orders about everything and nothing, repeating them again and again—incessantly talking for I suppose twenty minutes, until really I scarcely knew what I was doing. Indeed such innumerable orders did he give me, so many of his usual remarks did he make to me—so much in fact did I occupy his attention—that he could not get me out of his mind, and when he wanted to say something to Ensign Sandford, he addressed that officer by the unhappily familiar name of Gilbert. This circumstance, attested by Lieutenants Frend and McCall and Major Montgomery, certainly shows that I received Colonel Kennedy's particular attention on that morning. But the Court may also form an idea of how offensive Colonel Kennedy can be from the observations which he made and the order he gave, when I told him in a respectful tone that I had forgotten the number of my company. Here is Private Wellbrook's account of his language.

Colonel Kennedy then said he ought to know that it was ridiculous that an officer in command of a company did not know the number of the company. "Colonel Kennedy then told the prisoner to ask some intelligent private soldier in the ranks." Of course I ought not to have forgotten the number of my company, but I have this excuse, that the companies had several times changed their respective places on that morning, and that I was so confused by Colonel Kennedy's orders and remarks, that all else but the occurrence of each immediate moment was driven out of my head. *Nevertheless* my memory was in fault. But did that justify Colonel Kennedy in making the observations which he had before the whole parade?

Looking back at this occurrence, one would almost imagine that Colonel Kennedy's object was to drive me into open mutiny. The cutting offensiveness of his language and manner—his order to ask a private in the ranks, his preventing me from asking a sergeant, his use of the adjective "intelligent," and his insisting on my asking a private *by order*, even after I had ascertained the number of my company—can scarcely be accounted for upon any other hypothesis. This occurrence rests on the testimony of witnesses whom the Court cannot fail to believe.

But from Colonel Kennedy's own evidence it will be quite plain that his conduct to me on the morning of the 19th September was not such as a kindlier spirit towards a young officer might have induced. Take what he himself said in his cross-examination. "Captain Algar, who acted as junior major, gave some order *which I never heard* to Ensign Gilbert, and repeated it two or three times at a distance of about 20 paces. There was some confusion in Ensign Gilbert's company, caused, as it seemed to me, by that officer failing to understand his captain (meaning thereby Captain Algar, the acting junior major) and I said to Captain Algar, "Go do it yourself, he does not know how (alluding to Ensign Gilbert). He knows not what the order is. It may be so simple that a recruit could execute it." Yet Colonel Kennedy thinks fit to make such cruel observations in the presence of the men at my expense, which could not fail to pain me. This is Colonel Kennedy's own acount of the transaction, and if the matter rested upon this piece of evidence alone, I could point to it as amply justifying the Court in coming to the conclusion that, upon the morning of the 19th September, at all events, Colonel Kennedy did treat me with insult and humiliation as unnecessary as it was degrading. The real fact regarding the above occurrence is, that Captain Algar gave me a simple order to wheel up the right of my company a little, as he fancied that I had thrown it back too much—an order which I should, of course, have easily obeyed, but that before I had time to do so Colonel Kennedy called out that *I could not do it*, that I *was unfit to command a company*, and ordered Captain Algar to take the command of the company himself. For the accuracy of this statement, I refer the Court to the evidence of Captain Algar.

But Colonel Kennedy has always been harsh towards me. Why, I don't know, for I can sincerely affirm that I have always done my best to please him. But of the fact, the evidence of Captain Ashburnham, Captain Borthwick, and Color Sergeant Lynch leaves no doubt. The latter was struck by the Colonel's harshness to me on his very first parade on joining the battalion at Madras in March 1868. And Colonel Kennedy's conversation with Captain Ashburnham, preparatory to transferring me from his company to that of Captain Hatchell, proves how he continued to regard me in anything but a spirit of good-will or with simple justice. I shall not pause to comment on the evidence of Major Montgomery and Adjutant Bircham, who always feared that Colonel Kennedy's manner would some day cause a breach of discipline in the regiment. But I would remind the Court of a circumstance which has occurred in its very presence, which stands recorded in its proceedings, and which is sufficiently indicative of the light in which Colonel Kennedy regards his officers, and the manner in which he treats them. I allude to the unusual application which he made on the 15th November (and just as he was about to place the last witness for the prosecution in the box), that the press should be directed not to publish the proceedings, *de die in diem* lest, to use his own words, "*each witness should have the opportunity of reading the evidence given by his predecessors.*" The witnesses are all from his own regiment, except Colonel Roe, and the imputation thus cast upon them, it needs no observations of mine to place in its true light before a Court composed of British officers.

I pass over then all this general evidence, and, proceed to my conduct, and the provocation I received at the final scene when I lost my self-control. And here I would call the attention of the Court to the unfortunate fact that as witnesses to the immediate provocation which I received, after we had formed line on the morning of the 19th September, and to the circumstances attending the flinging away of my sword, I have been able to summon none but subalterns, and non-commissioned officers. With the exception of Captain Borthwick, who commanded the leading company, and who gave evidence for the prosecution, it so happened that no senior officer at that time was with the main body, the four remaining companies being under the command of subalterns. I myself commanded the second company, Lieutenant Frend the third, Lieutenant McCall the fourth, and Ensign Sandford the fifth. All these gentlemen, the highest in rank there and then, and constituting the best evidence which it lay in my power to give, have been produced before you. I have also brought forward the only remaining officer in the main body—Ensign Thorne, who acted as subaltern of Captain Borthwick's company. So that I have produced before you not only the best evidence, but all the evidence of which the nature of my case permitted. I would also ask the Court to bear in mind how I have, to some extent, omitted to strengthen my case by ceasing, in accordance with a suggestion from the Court, to examine non-commissioned officers as to Colonel Kennedy's tone and manner towards me on parade that morning. From the moment when that suggestion was made, I have scrupulously adhered to it, albeit that I know I was thereby diminishing the mass of evidence on my behalf.

Now, was I doing my best to obey Colonel Kennedy's orders during that last trying scene? I am myself conscious that I was; and the evidence of every witness who speaks to the circumstances gives the same answer. Take then the first act of disobedience, which, according to Colonel Kennedy's evidence, I committed, when, to use his own words, instead of stopping to dress my company I walked through the line and stood in the rear of it, and he remained so, "astonished at the act that he paused a few seconds." Never in the whole course of my life did I believe that I was more completely obeying Colonel Kennedy's orders than at that moment. He had correctly told us on many occasions that when manœuvring under fire very accurate dressing was not required, the essential thing being to dress slightly, and lie down rapidly. I had accordingly dressed my company quickly, ordered them to lie down and gone to take my position in rear, and I fancied that I had done so with smartness and fully in accordance with Colonel Kennedy's wishes. Colonel Kennedy called me back and I obeyed, and then commenced his first series of orders. Of these Colonel Kennedy gives the following description in his evidence:—"I at once rode some five or six paces nearer to Ensign Gilbert, placing myself at a distance of about three paces to his left rear. I addressed him thus in a clear, firm manner—'Dress your company, please sir,' 'advance, if you please, sir;' 'dress up, if you please, sir.' These orders of mine, if obeyed at all, were obeyed in such a manner as to throw authority at defiance. Repeated orders given by me to a like effect were attended with like result." But the Court very pertinently asked Colonel Kennedy "why he did not take notice of the first of these orders which he repeated so often," to the like effect, and with like result. "And why he did not then place me under arrest?" To which Colonel Kennedy answered that until I disobeyed in the manner stated in the charge, (that is, when I flung away my sword) he was not certain that I had not failed to understand his meaning, and yet, though not certain then, Colonel Kennedy now comes forward and swears that I had disobeyed him, and placed his authority at defiance. His whole account of this scene is inaccurate. The fact is that he was at that moment excited, and not very calm. His manœuvre had failed, and the regiment, through no fault of any subordinate officer, had fallen into confusion. He had given an order which must necessarily have thrown the whole of the companies into confusion, and I unfortunately became the victim of his anger and disappointment, and received a succession of orders which I was not allowed time to obey, and which were not easy to comprehend.

And here I would remark that all this confusion, and its sad conclusion, have resulted from Colonel Kennedy's introduction of a system of drill, which none of his officers understood, and which (with all respect) I say he does not appear himself to have yet quite mastered, a fact not to be surprised at, on the occasion of any new system of drill bring introduced. The established form of drill we all knew. Had Colonel Kennedy confined himself to it, he might probably have seen no cause to lose his temper to the extent to which he did on that morning, and all the serious consequences which have followed would probably never have occurred. The new system of drill had not then been made applicable to the troops in this presidency, and the Court is no doubt aware, that the adoption of an unauthorized system of drill is contrary to the Queen's Regulations. In section 366, it is laid down as follows:—"The most scrupulous adherence to the system therein established is required of all general officers in command; and officers of the army generally are reminded of the responsibility they will incur by introducing any deviation from a system which has been sanctioned by Her Majesty."

That Colonel Kennedy was then in a greatly excited state, the evidence abundantly shows. But one circumstance which occurred immediately after proves this fact most conclusively. I allude to his marching me off under escort, when I had not refused to go to my quarters, and above all to his placing a non-commissioned officer in charge of the escort over me. Indeed so flagrant a violation of the regulations of the service were those proceedings, that, after a few minutes reflection, he saw his mistake, and when the escort had marched me off about two hundred yards he sent the acting junior major to gallop after me and withdraw it. Nothing could show more clearly how completely he had forgotten himself, or the length to which he was prepared to go in humiliating me. Need I refer to the language in which all who heard them describe the words of command which Colonel Kennedy then gave me. I think not. The evidence is too fresh in the recollection of the Court, and its repetition would be painful to me.

Only one question remains; had I given Colonel Kennedy any cause for addressing me so harshly? Had I been disrespectful to him? Never in all my life. Had I done my best to comply with his wishes and to obey his orders? The evidence is conclusive that I not only did my best to satisfy him on that particular morning, but that I always have done my best to please him. Could his conduct towards me have arisen from any incompetency on my part? I appeal to the testimony of Colonel Roe, the Adjutant General of the Army. Indeed I might appeal to Colonel Kennedy himself, by whose orders I acted as adjutant to one wing of the battalion at the brigade parade four days before the 19th September 1870, and I was in orders to act as adjutant again at a brigade parade a few days after. That he was harsh and offensive to me that morning without any valid reason, gentlemen, I refer to the evidence before this Court to prove that such is Colonel Kennedy's habit. One day it is Ensign Sandford removed from command of his company and replaced by a sergeant, because he is incompetent to lead it at attention along a public road. Next day it is Lieutenant Frend, removed from his command and replaced by Ensign Sandford, and told to look on and see whether he cannot learn something. One word as to the important evidence of Surgeon Young, to which I respectfully call the attention of the Court. My health, undermined by illness, resulting, as he has deposed, from frequent and long exposure to the sun, is now much shattered, while my long arrest, and the anxiety of mind which I have suffered, have still more unnerved me, as the frequent adjournments of this Court during my trial attest but too well.

And now, in conclusion, I ask the Court to ponder on the mass of evidence it has before it of Colonel Kennedy's manner towards his officers on parade, on the fact that, always harsh towards me, he was more than usually so on the 19th September, possibly owing to its being my first appearance on return from four months' sick leave, and on the fact that Colonel Kennedy's temper and manner were more than usually aggravating on that eventful day. Let the Court weigh the actual provocation to which I was subjected, my honest efforts to do my best in obeying Colonel Kennedy's orders, my short service, and the character which I have received from superior officers and my former colonel, and then determine whether, for one hasty moment's misconduct, they consider me no longer fit to remain in the service of my country, a service to which I am devoted, and in which I hope to show, by my future conduct, that I am not unworthy of the merciful consideration of this Court.

Finally the prisoner thanked the president and members of the Court for the patient attention they had devoted to the lengthened proceedings of the court martial.

The prosecutor required one day to prepare a reply to the prisoner's address, and the Court has accordingly been adjourned to eleven o'clock next Monday morning.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 3.

THE SENTIMENTS OF M. THIERS.

M. Thiers, on leaving Versailles for Paris, on the 30th Nov., had some conversation with the Prussian outpost commander, the substance of which is published by the German papers. The officer's sympathising manner apparently led the aged statesman, who likes so much to hear himself talk, into a full outpouring of his pent-up feelings. He referred to his efforts to avert the war, and described the sitting of the Corps Législatif in which prophetically, as he himself believed, he predicted the defeat of France, though the clenched fists of 40 Bonapartists were directed towards him. Not without betraying a painful satisfaction at his own foresight, he dwelt on the tumultuous scenes which occurred in front of his usually quiet house on the evening of the 16th of July. He appeared to forget that he only opposed the war as inopportune, and that since 1866 he had by constant speeches against Germany fanned the flame and stirred the fire. The Prussian officer ventured to remind him that in 1840 he advocated war against Germany. "Ah," replied Thiers, "the thing was quite different then. At that time we were obviously, incontestably, in the right. The quadruple alliance had secretly intrigued against us, and wished to make *faits accomplis* which we could not submit to. The object then was to prevent Syria falling to Egypt; we were not then unprepared, had excellent generals, and the prospects of success were altogether in our favour. This time everything was the reverse. The Emperor desired the war, but at bottom he only followed the Empress's impulse. Both were in the highest sense incompetent to guide the destinies of the country, and my fellow countrymen must to-day pay a heavy price for having so long put up with the rule of such a charlatan as Napoleon III." M. Thiers knew of the fall of Metz, but was far from condemning Bazaine. He deemed him, on the contrary, the ablest French General, and in his enthusiasm went so far as to describe his private character and reputation in France as thoroughly spotless. He did not, indeed, place Bazaine as a man on the same level as MacMahon, whom he styled a perfect gentleman, a modern *chevalier sans peu set sans reproche*. He (Thiers) was from the first opposed to the hazardous movement which ended with the disaster of Sedan. He warned, but in vain. He had been indeed almost a Cassandra, but hoped people would now be more disposed to listen to him. He now sincerely desired peace. To save France from its present desperate position it was necessary above all things to extricate it from the *provisorium* in which it was sticking fast. A Constituent Assembly, chosen by universal suffrage, was, therefore, necessary. He did not, however, conceal that it would be very difficult to handle such questions with the Paris Government which was not free from illusions, and to convince it of the unavoidableness of making sacrifices. Turning to the German troops, he termed Count Moltke indisputably the greatest strategist of the age, and expressed respect for the Prussian officers. He, however, by no means likes the Prussian system, of the people in arms. The French army, he thought, became first thoroughly disorganized through the half measures of Napoleon III., whom he throughout judged very harshly. His ideal is still a paid army with five years' service. France had certainly taken up arms at an unfavourable time, and when Lebœuf declared himself in the Chamber "*archiprêt*," he (Thiers) knew full well that the War Minister was deceiving himself. The officer went with him up to the bridge, and there gave the little man his hand, that he might get out of the carriage with less difficulty. On seeing Paris before him his eyes became moist, a nervous tremour came over him, and quickly turning away he exclaimed, "*O que je suis navré de revoir ainsi la capitale.*" According to another account his words were, "Oh, gentlemen, I never knew before how much I loved my unfortunate native city! What a terrible position to find it in." When greeted in a friendly manner by the Duke of Saxe Coburg at Versailles, he said, "How frightful are the circumstances under which I have the honour to meet you again," and burst into tears. M. Rémusat, his companion, who conversed with some other officers, tried to convince them that Germany, having shown herself to be stronger than France, could not require a cession of territory.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 5.)

XVI.

If any one had been so bold, when these papers were begun, as to prophesy that in their progress we should have to record, ere the first three months of the campaign were over, not only the absolute annihilation of the eight Corps d'Armée prepared by Lebœuf for the war, but the destruction or capture with them of the reserves that were being called up to fill their gaps, and of a ninth large corps then only just ordered to be formed—if any one had ventured to declare it possible that the French army had so deteriorated in all the higher qualities of war that it would collapse helplessly at the enemy's touch, outrun in its false strategy the most sanguine designs of the enemy, surpass in its tactical inferiority the most enthusiastic believer in the force of the Prussian system, and be swept, though 350,000 strong at the least, utterly away from the face of the country it was to defend, leaving France apparently open to the unconditional subjugation avowed to be the object of the military adviser of the Prussian councils—that writer would have received no more credence than he would were he now to whisper to the Lancashire politicians among whom Mr. Gladstone has spent his recess, that our condition, save only in the difference of our pacific tendencies, is not one whit safer than that of France was last July; that a combination of the soon-to-be-acquired North German fleet with that of one or two other great Powers notoriously not very friendly to us would lay our shores as bare to the enemy as the walls of Paris are now; and that the wrath of an injured people, conscious of being betrayed by the indolence of its elected guardians, would not be less terrible than the present indignation of the French against the Imperial régime which has left them in their helpless and humiliating condition.

It is not, however, our purpose to dilate upon the very fruitful political example which our hapless neighbour affords us. A statesman who could view our present condition for defence as satisfactory, and who yet could sit in a Cabinet that interferes loudly in European politics, would be playing with edged tools with unguarded hands, and be unworthy of the name we give him. We leave this topic to others, to turn to our special duty, which this week concerns mainly the consideration of that great catastrophe of the surrender of Metz which closed the melancholy history of the late "Army of the Rhine." The earlier portion of this history might be treated of separately from the conduct of Bazaine, who, up to the end of the first week of August, was merely one instrument among others in Lebœuf's hands. But that part of the subject, and those which concern MacMahon's distinct operations, have been already spoken of fully in former numbers, and are generally understood. The conduct of Bazaine as commander-in-chief is a separate question, and we propose here to consider it distinctly.

When the double defeats of Forbach and Wörth became fully known on the 7th August at the Imperial headquarters, it was felt by the Emperor, as well as by those around him, that an immediate change of leaders was among the steps urgently necessary to restore confidence to the troops, disheartened everywhere not more by the news than by the general retreat that immediately followed. Marshal Lebœuf, too hastily raised to the rank he had done nothing to earn, was of course to be placed aside in any decided reorganization. MacMahon had more than enough upon his hands in saving the relics of his beaten corps. Canrobert was still at Châlons, and moreover had failed decidedly in the Crimea as a commander-in-chief, the part being ill-suited to a temperament which, though of high courage, lacked utterly the firmness necessary to keep his subordinates in order and his troops up to the full measure of their work. Bazaine was the only remaining Marshal. He was the youngest and most active officer of that high rank, and had never during his arduous service in Mexico made a serious mistake, or let his men lose their necessary discipline. The command, therefore, on leaving the enfeebled hands of the Emperor, fell naturally into his; and the supposed difficulty as to MacMahon's previous high services and seniority was got over by leaving him as an independent commander-in-chief, subject only to the Ministry at Paris. Possibly an instinctive feeling on the Emperor's part that it was unsafe to leave an absolutely supreme control in the hands of any man of so decided a character as Bazaine, and so tempt him to play a part of his own in the coming events, may have influenced the decision, and outweighed the known evils of a divided command. Napoleon must have been well aware of the force of his great uncle's maxim, that one indifferent commander in the field is better than two good ones. Possibly he also remembered that in the earlier Peninsular campaigns the first Napoleon made this truth subordinate to the supposed political necessity of avoiding too much trust in any single general; and in imitating his practice, for the like reason, he forgot the warning example of the French defeats that followed. For good or for ill, the original Army of the Rhine was henceforward to be under two commanders, and its safety must needs, in the face of superior forces, depend on their exact co-operation.

On the 9th of August Bazaine received officially the command of the four corps (Second, Third, Fourth, and Guards) at Metz, to which was soon after added the bulk of the Sixth, moved up by Canrobert from Châlons, with a number of newly raised battalions, on the first cry of the Emperor for reinforcements. On the same day MacMahon was just to the south of him, near Luneville, carrying westward the *débris* of the First Corps, and de Failly, who had not seen an enemy nor fired a shot, was making a hasty retreat between the two from his quarters near Bitsche and Sarreguemines on a cross line through Neufchâteau. Bazaine had to resolve at once the great question as to whether the line of the Moselle should be held. The temptation to pivot round Metz for this purpose was great in a tactical point of view; but the danger of being outflanked and shut in by vastly superior forces, should MacMahon and DeFailly not halt on the same line to support him, was imminent and certain. And over these forces he had no control, nor would the Emperor attempt to exercise further responsibility. Yet the fatal course was chosen of waiting until the Germans actually developed their strength before him, regardless of the possibility that the south part of the Moselle line would probably soon be left undefended.

The First and Second Armies joined completely during the fatal days of French inaction that followed, and were soon upon his front. More than this, the cavalry of the Crown Prince were heard of about Nancy, which MacMahon and DeFailly had left unprotected; and it was evident that if he halted longer, the Third Army would speedily come between him and their retreating columns. Indeed, it was plain to any one that it might with ease, by being swung northward, turn or even enclose the whole of Bazaine's force between the three German ones. Such a flank movement to be made against the French line on the Moselle or Saar had been, in fact, just Von Moltke's original plan of campaign after the French right should be driven in. But while the King's head-quarters were yet corresponding with the Crown Prince's, events about Metz went before the German design. On the 14th of August Bazaine, after paltering with his situation for five days, had made up his mind that it was too serious a responsibility to attempt to hold it unsupported, had persuaded the Emperor to depart for Châlons, and had put three of his corps across the Moselle. But the Third and Fourth were still on the eastern bank, and with the same reckless improvidence shown by the French staff fifty-seven years before at Leipsic, the retreat was conducted slowly over the regular bridge of the town, no use being made for facilitating it of the vast engineering means at hand; so that the passage would not have been completed that day, even had not Steinmetz's attack with Manteuffel's corps to the south of the fortress delayed these rear corps still longer, and given ample time to develop the flank movement on Pont-à-Mousson, by which Von Moltke was preparing to pass the river, and if possible take his opponent in flank in the open country between the Moselle and Meuse. The events of the 16th and 18th are too well known for us to dwell upon them, nor will our limits permit us this week to comment upon Bazaine's conduct since the day of Gravelotte. His first and probably most serious military error of all was, beyond question, the five days' delay that allowed the Germans to surprise him in his passage. From the time that MacMahon's own point of halting was known to be fixed for Châlons, the Moselle could—it may be stated as a mathematical certainty—no longer have been held by the diminished Army of the Rhine. The Emperor's own narrative, which has reached us since these remarks were penned, confirms strongly, it will be found, the correctness of this assertion, and leaves the main responsibility still with Marshal Bazaine.

Except the capture of Dijon by Werder, who abandoned for this his march, probably a simulated movement, on Besançon, and filed by his right from the Ognon through Gray on the more important object, there is little to record in the field. Affairs with the partisans have naturally gone in favour of the Prussians; but there has been an exception, in their repulse, with the loss of a gun—the first sacrificed in the campaign—from an attempt to cut the railroad between Amiens and Rouen. Trochu has tried his hand at the occupation of ground by entrenchment outside the northern side of the circle of forts, and his force has been dislodged, on the 30th, with the loss of many prisoners. The heavy list of killed and wounded on the German side, especially in officers, shows that the French held their earthworks resolutely—for a time. The disproportionate number of prisoners shows that, when it was once fairly forced, they behaved but poorly. Der Tann watches the gathering Army of the Loire, which is manœuvring slowly, as though to move round his right; but, being left by the withdrawal of his Prussian division, with only 20,000 Bavarians, has kept a strict defensive. The seven corps before Metz, having made prisoners of an enemy, including those in the hospitals, nearly man for man their own strength, which is hardly 170,000 effective by the estimate of trust-worthy German writers, are now breaking up for further operations. One (the Second) goes to Paris. The Seventh secures the Moselle. The remains of the old First Army (First and Eighth), under Manteuffel—who, as happened to him in 1866, becomes a commander-in-chief by the removal of a senior officer—go to the North of France; those of the Second Army (Third, Ninth, and Tenth), under Prince Frederic Charles (rewarded for Metz, as his cousin for Sedan, with the justly-earned bâton of Marshal), move southward to crush the Tours Government and its rivals at Lyons and Marseilles. Famine is already distinctly declaring itself at Paris, and to that weapon, even more than to the vast siege-train they are accumulating, do the German staff look with confidence for a speedy triumph which shall eclipse even that of Metz. It is this last fact which places so serious a difficulty in the way of the armistice now, with good reason, confidently expected, notwithstanding the almost insane division of councils within Paris between moderate and vehement Republicans. One chief clause must fix the amount of supplies to be brought into Paris during the temporary cessation of hostilities; and it will be exceedingly difficult so to arrange this as to suit the views of Von Moltke and Trochu, unless indeed political reasons of higher importance are allowed to override those purely military conditions from which each General would naturally seek to use the situation for the advantage of the army entrusted to him.

INSIDE PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 3.

We have had no repetition of the scenes of the 31st of October, and in all probability it will be some time before those ill-omined birds of the Commune will venture out again into the sunshine. The night before last there was a public meeting at the Club des Folies-Bergère, at which the election question was duly discussed, and at which sentiments were expressed of a character we are not accustomed to. M. Falcot, the president, spoke in favour of the present Government, and brought down thunders of applause when he declared that the Commune did not mean a Government of defence, but of "démence nationale." The next orator, in examining the question of an armistice, spoke against it because the Prussians appeared to desire it. This assertion was hailed with cries of "How do you know that?" In speaking of the patriotic conduct of M. Thiers, the orator was more successful. "The meeting considered that M. Thiers deserves well of the country. A third gentleman in his discourse propounded the idea that Paris alone, no matter what its heroism, would not be able to expel the invader. There were some protestations, but they were quickly drowned with cries—"Cela est evident! Pas de jactance! Assez d'illusions!" During the meeting M. Maurice Jolly, a friend of Blanqui, desired to speak, and was at once seized and dragged out of the rooms. In fact Jolly had a very unpleasant time of it.

The *Journal de Paris* thus relates an incident of the occupation of the Hotel de Ville. During the scenes of violence which were enacted within the building, M. Garnier-Pagès fainted. M. Jules Simon struggled manfully with his emotion, Trochu and Jules Favre preserved a calm and dignified attitude. They were seated in front of the table where they had been deliberating. The Minister for Foreign Affairs in the midst of the shouting and tumult, traced circles and triangles on a piece of paper, as Archimedes drew geometrical figures on the sand during the sacking of Syracuse. *Figaro* relates that General Trochu was rescued from his dangerous position by a Herculean National Guard, who carried him off in his arms, and that the Governor of Paris would very likely have been shot had not his embroidered képi fallen off and been replaced by that of a private. In this way Flourens' men lost sight of the General, and so abstained from firing.

General Bellemare, who was to blame for the Bourget disaster, has been superseded, and five more commanders of National Guards have been dismissed by the Government.

Nov. 5.

The *Official Journal* publishes this morning the triumph of the Provisional Government, which has received the consecration of 557,996 votes against 62,638 accorded to the Commune. In spite of the want of vigour which characterises the acts of the present administration, General Trochu and his colleagues have gained a decisive victory over the active Flourens, the aged Blanqui, the honest Delescluze, the murderer Megy, Mottu the Antichrist, and Félix Pyat, celebrated for his toast to "the little ball" which was to cut short the career of Louis Napoleon, now known as the Man of Sedan. The Provisional Government is most grateful to the Parisians for this touching mark of confidence and for the gallant manner in which the National Guards of the Seine rescued it on the last day of October from the hands of Tibaldi's battalion. Now that the Government has really been appointed by its fellow-citizens, it is to be hoped that it will show less weakness in punishing the few noisy demagogues who, in the present disturbed state of affairs, have simmered up to the top of the caldron. The day before the plebiscitum it broke nine commanders of the National Guard, and yesterday five more, famed in the clubs, were sent to the right about. Flourens, Millière, and other demagogues who have been guilty of high military crimes and misdemeanours have been dismissed the service of their country. I am glad to hear that the Government has just arrested Tibaldi, Felix Pyat, and other demagogues, and that Blanqui and Flourens are being searched for. To-day there is a regular whitewashing of maires. All those functionaries have been called upon to pass through the same ordeal as the Government, and receive the "consecration" of universal suffrage. Some of the maires who manifested communistic proclivities on the 31st of October will most likely be defeated; we shall probably have a blood-red maire holding office at Belleville. At a meeting which was held last night at the Athenée for the selection of a candidate for the 9th arrondissement, lawyer Demarest presented himself and was favourably received. On rising to address the public he commenced, "Messieurs," whereupon a voice from the tribunes cried, "There are no Messieurs here; we are all citizens." Maître Demarest, who is glib of tongue immediately answered, "Allow me to make use of a term which I have employed for thirty years, and let us treat each other as messieurs and act as citoyens" (immense applause); after which Maître Demarest proceeded to state that he was an honest Republican who heartily condemned the infamous proceedings of the demagogues at the Hôtel de Ville. Maître Demarest's sentiments were highly approved. A M. Massol was proposed for re-election as adjoint or assistant maire, but a lieutenant of National Guards, in a neat speech, objected to M. Massol on the ground that he had edited and commentated the works of Proudhon, his friend and master, that he was the editor of the *Morale Independante*, a journal which preached atheism. The lieutenant admitted that the infidel Massol had exhibited certain administrative qualities in the distribution of meat; but he insisted that the most beautiful privilege of a free man and a true Republican was freedom of conscience, adding that if Mottu and Massol did not go to mass, he did not see why he should not send his wife and daughter there. (Bravoes from the whole assembly.) The lieutenant thinks he should not be debarred from sending the female portion of his family to church or chapel, but the interesting part of the manifestation he elicited is to be found in the repugnance of the people of the present generation towards religious or infidel intolerance. In several public meetings held within the last few days the question of an armistice has been discussed. An armistice is certainly not viewed with much pleasure. People regard any arrangement with the Prussians with suspicion; coming on the heels of the armistice they see a dishonourable peace followed by another Bourbon or Orleanist restoration, the downfall of the Republic, and the revival of tyranny under a monarchical form.

Nov. 6.

In various quarters I learn that the regulars, and more especially the Mobiles, are disgusted with the war, or, more properly speaking, with the duty assigned to them of protecting Paris, while the National Guards have not shared in the dangers of a single combat. The same reproach which Horace addressed to Lydia on the subject of Sybaris—

Cur neque militaris
Inter aequales equitet, Gallica nec lupatis
Temperet ora fraenis!—

cannot be addressed to the National Guards, either horse or foot, for they all seem delighted with those military exercises which consist in marching about Paris as noisily as possible. As for the gentlemen who mount the "Gallica ora" they are positively superb, and excite the admiration of all the servant girls in the Champs Elysées, where they continually prance. But not one of them has yet seen a Prussian, or been beyond the ramparts. As for the foot battalions, under 15,000 have volunteered for active service, and most of these civic troops consider that when they have passed a night out on the ramparts they are heroes who deserve well of their country. The Moblots are discontented with all this business, because in many instances they feel that they have been withdrawn from their provinces, which are invaded by the Prussians to protect Paris, whose inhabitants take matters in a free and easy fashion, assigning all the hard blows to their provincial brethren. I am told that some battalions of the Mobile have gone so far as to declare that they do not intend to fight any more for the capital, and that if Paris desires to be saved she must save herself. The Minister of War has just been engaged in examining his losses and assets. It appears that after the disasters of Sedan, Metz, and Strasburg there only remains of the ancient army six regiments of infantry of the line, two of which are in Paris and four in Algeria; the foreign legion; three battalions of African light infantry, three regiments of African light cavalry, three regiments of Spahis, one regiment of cuirassiers, the Garde de Paris, a regiment of artillery in Africa, and the depots. The Provisional Government has, however, now got together thirty-five new regiments of infantry, three regiments of gendarmerie, two regiments of mounted artillery, and eleven regiments of cavalry. Besides this force are the numerous irregular corps of francs-tireurs and the Mobiles; and then we know not what Gambetta and the Government at Tours have been doing.

The Parisians, be it remarked, are under the delusion that they alone have saved France and successfully resisted the German armies, but not a single shot has yet been fired into Paris, nor has a single National Guard of the Seine fallen except at the hand of an awkward comrade. It will be high time for the Parisians to crow over the rest of France when the capital has undergone a month's bombardment and repulsed assaults in the imminent deadly breach. The reconnaissances which have been made, if one excepts that of Bourget, have been undertaken by the regulars and the provincial Mobiles, who rather look down upon the National Guards and laugh at the desperate fighting qualities which they claim. The other day General Trochu declared frankly that to lead such men against the well-trained troops outside the walls would be useless butchery. The Parisians are certainly suffering from short commons as far as beef and mutton are concerned, and are now eating horses, mules, donkeys, and even cats. Rats are beginning to be thought of, and great rat hunts organized in the sewers, which may then be regarded as the game preserve of Paris. Mule is 25d. a pound, and donkey 15d., but it is to be hoped the chances of peace will bring down these exorbitant prices, and allow us to enjoy our "bifteck de mulet" for a more reasonable consideration.

M. Henri Rochefort, ex-editor of *La Lanterne*, and but yesterday master of the barricades, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, partly because he is opposed to an armistice, partly through disgust at the conduct of the sovereign people, his constituents of Belleville during the invasion of the Hôtel de Ville, and partly, perhaps, from the conviction that he had betrayed his colleagues on the 31st. The damage done at the Hôtel de Ville on Monday was much greater than I had imagined. I was for a couple of hours mixed up with the noisy mob, but did not witness the smashing of glass, china, &c. &c., and the disgusting uses to which the most magnificent saloons of the building were turned. And I only lost a most unpleasant sight. The breakages, &c. &c., were carted off next morning in several waggons, and Count Lucay de Rochefort, one of whose female ancestors was betrothed to, but did not marry, Louis le Gros, is disgusted with democracy.

The *Official Journal* has just come out announcing that the Government has refused to accept the terms for an armistice offered by Prussia. I can only state for the moment that this refusal has caused a profound sensation, as it was fondly hoped by many that the armistice has been signed, and that peace would soon be concluded. The election of maires passed off quietly yesterday, and I am sorry to say that the "Reds" have partially triumphed. The Antichrist Mottu has been re-elected maire, after having twice been unseated, and I much fear that his election, with that of Bonvallet and another demagogue for two other arrondissements, will be productive of civil strife sooner or later.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	£228,314
Do. 1861	292,402
Do. 1863	341,668
Do. 1865	414,733
Do. 1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860	£73,150
Do. 1862	105,703
Do. 1864	152,139

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool. J. R. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses &c. regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1869.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.

Dr. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Berg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

McCABE'S WATCHES

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesail and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "W[illegible]" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

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Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill

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